

Early and Middle First Millennium BC Pottery from Hawkinge Aerodrome, Kent

Dating and context

by
Mike Seager Thomas & Sue Hamilton



Mike Seager Thomas
Artefact Services
Lewes
mseagerthomas@gmail.com
<http://artefactservices.webs.com/>

Technical report 4

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(text commissioned by Archaeology South-East)

THE DATING AND CONTEXT OF A MIXED EARLY AND MIDDLE FIRST MILLENNIUM BC POTTERY ASSEMBLAGE FROM HAWKINGE AERODROME, KENT

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Excavation in east Kent has uncovered a large number of sites belonging to the first millennium BC. Key amongst these is Highstead, near Chislet, a trapezoidal enclosure and associated features excavated by CAT in the late 1970s (Champion 1980, 237). Uniquely it yielded typologically and spatially discrete groups of pottery belonging both to the early and to the middle part of the millennium. However, the pottery, like many other Kent early and middle first millennium BC assemblages, remains unpublished, and though subsequent work in the county on other sites of these periods references both it and the other unpublished sites extensively (Macpherson-Grant 1991, 1994, 1995), complete context groups of the sort required for comparisons with other assemblages remain unavailable.¹ Additionally, despite the large number of excavations carried out, no radiocarbon dates associated with east Kent early and middle first millennium BC pottery have been published.

This seriously inhibits our understanding of Kent during the period. But the Hawkinge Aerodrome assemblage goes some way to filling the gap left by Highstead and the other unpublished sites. Three questions are of importance. Individual context assemblages from the site contain pottery belonging to at least three different first millennium BC traditions or styles, exactly as at Highstead. Some components of these different styles are of uncertain longevity. The first question, therefore, is to what period or periods do the styles in fact belong? The second question relates to pottery distribution on site. If the different styles belong to different periods, as will be suggested here, how did they become mixed? This has implications for our understanding of the way in which the site functioned. Lastly, what are the implications of these things for our understanding of other contemporary Kent pottery and the settlement dated by it?

1.2 Summary

Owing to similarities between some common earlier and later first millennium BC fabrics at Hawkinge, it is not possible to quantify either exactly. The earlier assemblage, however, comprises at least 2500 sherds weighing in excess of 35 kilograms. Total excavation would no doubt have yielded many more. Early or

¹ The site was finally published in 2007; Hawkinge Aerodrome remains unpublished.

middle first millennium BC pottery was spread across the whole south eastern half of the site but concentrated in the area of the main excavation. Pottery belonging to three, chronologically sequential traditions was isolated. The largest group is defined by the frequent presence of applied ‘rustication’ and pottery of ‘Marnian’/ early La Tène type. This includes large assemblages from pits to the south and the south east of the ring-ditch and within the principal roundhouse, and from several of the roundhouse post-holes. ‘Marnian’/ early La Tène pottery in the UK is broadly dated to the end of the Early Iron Age (c. 500–400 BC) (*hereafter* EIA). A lack of later material from these features and the good condition of much of the EIA material — which implies that it was buried soon after it went out of use — suggest a contemporary, EIA date for them. The remainder of the material should be somewhat earlier. It comprises ‘developed’ and ‘decorated’ post Deverel-Rimbury (PDR) pottery, usually dated to the Late Bronze Age (*hereafter* LBA) (1150–800 BC) and a period most likely straddling end of the LBA and beginning of the Early Iron Age (*hereafter* LBA/EIA) (c. 800–500 BC). Owing to the longevity of ‘developed’ types, however, it is impossible to draw a clear chronological line between these two styles: possibly, therefore, the two Hawkinge groups are contemporary. Contexts containing only ‘developed’ pottery were concentrated to the south west of the roundhouse, isolated from the main concentration of EIA activity. These are thought to be of LBA or LBA/EIA date. ‘Developed’ pottery also occurred in features containing ‘decorated’ and later, ‘Marnian’ pottery. The principal assemblage of ‘decorated’ pottery is from the ring-ditch. The preferred date for this feature is LBA/EIA. The ‘decorated’ material from it is abraded, however, and it also yielded a handful of ‘rusticated’ sherds, including two of which were unabraded, and, although these could represent an early manifestation of this finish (‘rustication’ undoubtedly occurs in small quantities at this period), they may indicate an EIA fill from a LBA/EIA source. ‘Developed’ and/ or ‘decorated’ pottery is present in almost all unequivocally EIA dated pits and indicates the re-deposition of early material on the site at this time. No feature contained only ‘decorated’ pottery, or only ‘developed’ and ‘decorated’ pottery. The site also yielded small quantities of Beaker ([Appendix 1](#)) and Middle Bronze Age (*hereafter* MBA) Deverel-Rimbury pottery.

1.3 Method of pottery analysis

The pottery was analyzed using the pottery recording system recommended by the Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (1992). Owing to similarities between some earlier and later first millennium BC fabrics, no attempt was made to quantify earlier material from later contexts, or material from contexts which yielded only non-feature sherds. Sherds from the remaining contexts were ascribed a fabric type on the basis of macroscopic examination and were counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram (see [Appendices 2 & 3](#)). Dating of fabrics was by association with chronologically diagnostic feature sherds.

2. PROBLEMS WITH THE 'AGE SYSTEM'

The 'Age System' provides an essential linguistic short-hand for what are in fact a very hazily defined series of prehistoric periods. Within it one marker stands out: this is the beginning of the Iron Age, defined in Britain by the appearance of iron tools, the large scale deposition of bronze metalwork, and a floruit in 'decorated' PDR pottery. Radiocarbon dated associations place this somewhere in the eighth century cal BC (Needham 1996, 137). Unfortunately, however, early iron-work and evidence for early iron-working are rare, chronologically diagnostic bronze metalwork is rarely associated with other artefact types, and 'decorated' PDR pottery and some 'undecorated' types with which it is associated developed before and were longer-lived than the Bronze/Iron Age transition. It is difficult, therefore, to know what, in terms of the age system, to *call* any assemblage. Depending upon the academic tradition within which one is working, an eighth century cal BC site may be latest LBA, LBA/EIA, or even EIA. Forwards or backwards in time, the further from this date, the greater the confusion. Thus the period between c. 1700 and 1150 cal BC, now usually called the Middle Bronze Age, is Kent's LBA (Macpherson-Grant 1992b, 55), and the period between c. 600 and 400 cal BC, neighbouring Sussex's EIA, is Kent's (and both France and the Netherlands') Early to Middle Iron Age (Hamilton 2000, table 1; Macpherson-Grant 1991, 1993, 1994; Van Heeringen 1989, fig. 35). The obvious solution is to do away with the 'Age System' and rely instead on radiocarbon dates. Unfortunately, however, radiocarbon dates may not be available, as is the case in Kent, or they may not be precise enough to accommodate small chronological differences, or they may be on assemblages which, owing to functional or regional differences, do not provide secure parallels for the pottery to be dated.

A particular problem period is that represented by the greater part of the present assemblage. Few good radiocarbon dates are available for it because of calibration difficulties (Needham 1996, 136; Van den Broeke 1987a, 23–26). Generally, the solution has been to sort the material into distinct groups and date it by comparison with similar, dated material from elsewhere. Groups not dated in this way are placed in sequence according to their relationships, or, by seriating any distinctive characteristics they have. For the period represented by the Hawkinge Aerodrome assemblage, the relative chronological sequence thus erected works well for a range of both Kent and continental assemblages, and the 'Age System' provides the terminological framework into which this sequence is fitted. Because of differences between the terminology used by different authors for similar relative dates, however, what is in fact a clear sequence is rendered unclear. For this reason the present assemblage and those to which it has been necessary to refer in order to find parallels for it are considered from the point of view of typological, rather than chronological groups. Except where stated, the typological groupings and the dates given are those of the present authors. As our work on the present assemblage has corrected and refined the work of previous

authors, so our attributions will no doubt be corrected and refined by work on similar assemblages by future authors.

3. LATER BRONZE AND EARLIER IRON AGE POTTERY

3.1 Pottery fabrics

Eleven early and middle first millennium BC fabric types were distinguished in the Hawkinge Aerodrome assemblage. The textural range is from very fine to very coarse. The inclusions identified are burnt flint, grog, quartz sand, charred or burnt-out organic material, shell, chalk, siliceous sandstone and greensand (Kentish Rag). Nine types have exact parallels in the early and middle first millennium BC assemblage from Canterbury Road, Hawkinge (Hamilton & Seager Thomas 2002), and the range as a whole resembles that of contemporary fabrics from nearby Dolland's Moor and Castle Hill, Folkestone (Macpherson-Grant 1990, 61; unpublished excavations by CAT). Additionally, a single coarse flint gritted late second millennium BC fabric was identified, which, like the early and middle first millennium BC fabrics, is closely paralleled in contemporary assemblages from the Folkestone area (Macpherson-Grant 1992b, 60). Intermediate flint tempered early and middle first millennium BC and wholly grog tempered middle first millennium BC fabrics overlap with similar LIA fabrics from the site, while the remaining earlier first millennium BC fabrics mostly recur throughout this period. This demonstrates considerable continuity in potting traditions. It also makes the precise dating of unassociated non-feature sherds uncertain.

3.1.1 Fine wares

Fine flint (F1)

Rare to sparse (2 to 3%) medium sand-sized calcined flint grit, and sparse (c 5%) fine to medium, quartz-sand. Body sherds from 5 to 8mm thick. Key forms include the bi-partite bowl (nos 30, 152 and 161) (Figs 5, 15 & 16), tooled decoration (nos 8 and 30) (Figs 3 & 5), the bi-partite bowl with vestigial neck (no 7) (Fig. 3), the 'onion-shaped' jar (no 175) and the pedestal-base (no 176) (Fig. 17). The most recent of these (nos 175 and 176) are best associated with the 'Marnian' tradition (EIA) but most belong to the earlier, 'decorated' PDR tradition (LBA/EIA). Fabric F1 is the equivalent to Canterbury Road, Hawkinge's, fabric EF1 (Hamilton & Seager Thomas 2002).

Fine quartz sand (Q1)

Moderate (10 to 15%) fine quartz-sand, and rare (1%) medium to coarse sub-angular quartz-sand. Body sherds from 6 to 7mm thick. Key forms include the bi-partite bowl (no 80) and the hemispherical bowl (no 81) (Fig. 9). These vessels belong to the PDR tradition (LBA

or LBA/EIA). Fabric Q1 is the equivalent to Canterbury Road, Hawkinge's, fabric EQ1 (Hamilton & Seager Thomas 2002).

Shell (S)

Rare (2 to 3%) medium to coarse sand-sized shell. Body sherds from 6 to 8mm thick. Key forms include incised decoration (no 154) (Fig. 15). Vessel 154 probably belongs to the 'decorated' PDR tradition (LBA/EIA). Fabric S was not represented at Canterbury Road, Hawkinge.

3.1.2 Intermediate wares

Grog (G)

Unquantifiable to sparse (c 7%) rounded, coarse sand-sized grog, and rare (0 to 2%) burnt out or decalcified voids. Body sherds from 6 to 7 mm (fine wares) and 9 to 11mm (intermediate wares) thick. Key forms include the bi-partite shouldered jar with below shoulder applied 'rustication' (no 1) (Fig. 1). Vessel 1, though not strictly a 'Marnian' form, is best associated with this tradition (EIA). Fabric G is the equivalent to Canterbury Road, Hawkinge's, fabric G1 (Hamilton & Seager Thomas 2002). It reoccurs in LIA 'Belgic' pottery.

Medium quartz sand (Q2)

Moderate (10 to 15%) medium-sized, sub-round quartz sand. No chronologically diagnostic forms occurred in this fabric. Fabric Q2 was not represented at Canterbury Road, Hawkinge.

Coarse quartz sand (Q3)

Sparse (5%) coarse sub-round to sub-angular, coarse quartz sand. Body sherds from 9 to 12mm thick. Key forms include the finger-tip impressed shoulder of an angular shouldered jar with possible below shoulder applied 'rustication' (no 16) (Fig. 4). This vessel probably belongs to the 'decorated' PDR tradition (LBA/EIA). Fabric Q3 is the equivalent to Canterbury Road, Hawkinge's, fabric Q3 (Hamilton & Seager Thomas 2002).

Flint and grog (FG)

Unquantifiable grog and burnt-out or decalcified voids, rare (<1 to 2%) coarse sand to small granule-sized calcined flint grit, and sparse (3%) to moderate (10%) medium quartz-sand. Probably two overlapping fabrics, one sandy and one including calcareous material. Body sherds from 8 to 12 mm. Key forms include the bi-partite shouldered jar (nos 2 and 32) (Figs 2 & 5), the slack shouldered jar with vestigial neck (no 38) (Fig. 6), the closed-mouthed convex jar

(nos 39 and 93) (Fig. 6 & 10), the hemispherical bowl (no 82) (Fig. 9), the round bottomed bi-partite bowl or dish (no 90) (Fig. 10), the bucket urn (no 94) (Fig. 10), the cabled rim (no 128) (Fig. 14), the applied cordon (no 129) (Fig. 14), the 'onion-shaped' jar (no 148) (Fig. 13) and applied 'rustication' (e.g. nos 32 and 76) (Figs 5 & 9). These vessels span both the PDR and the 'Marnian' traditions (LBA or LBA/EIA to EIA). Fabric FG is the equivalent to Canterbury Road, Hawkinge's, fabric FG (Hamilton & Seager Thomas 2002).

Flint and fine quartz sand (FQ1)

Sparse (3 to 5%) coarse sand-sized to (very infrequently) small granule-sized calcined flint grit, very rare (0 to 1%) small granule-sized nodules of siliceous sandstone, and sparse (5 to 7%) fine to medium quartz-sand. Body sherds from 8 to 10 mm thick. Key forms include the straight sided jar (no 107) (Fig. 12), the finger-tip impressed shoulder (no 130) (Fig. 14), the closed-mouthed convex jar with finger-tip impressed rim (no 131) (Fig. 14) and the angular shouldered jar (no 132) (Fig. 14). All of these vessels belong to the PDR tradition. Fabric FQ1 is the equivalent to Canterbury Road, Hawkinge's, fabric FQ1 (Hamilton & Seager Thomas 2002).

Medium flint (F2)

Sparse to moderate (3 to 10%) medium sand-sized to small granule-sized calcined flint grit, very rare (0 to 1%) coarse sand-sized to small-granule sized unburned flint, very rare (0 to 1%) small granule-sized chalk nodules, and rare to sparse (<5%) fine to medium quartz sand. Body sherds from 7 to 14 mm thick. Key forms include the bi-partite and necked shouldered jar (nos 3, 18, 20, 21, 47, 50, 58, 60, 101–104, 111, 118, 134, 164, 167, 171 and 177) (Figs 12, 13, 15 etc.), the conical or open-mouthed convex jar (nos 19, 78, 155 and 166) (Figs 4, 9, 15 & 16), the finger-tip impressed shoulder (nos 27, 103 and 139) (Figs 4, 12 & 14), the angular bowl (no 100) (Fig. 11), the closed-mouthed convex jar (no 106 and 147) (Figs 12 & 13), the lamp (no 119) (Fig. 13), combed finishes (nos 29, 47 and 142) (Figs 4, 6 & 14), the open bowl or assiette tronconique (no 150) (Fig. 13) and applied 'rustication' (nos 19, 51, 103, 164 and 177) (Figs 12, 16, 17 etc.). These vessels span both the PDR and the 'Marnian' traditions (LBA or LBA/EIA to EIA). Fabric F2 is the equivalent to Canterbury Road, Hawkinge's, fabric F2 (Hamilton & Seager Thomas 2002). It reoccurs in LIA pottery.

Flint and coarse quartz sand (FQ2)

Rare (2 to 3%) medium to coarse sand-sized calcined flint grit and coarse, sub-rounded quartz sand, and unquantifiable burnt-out or

decalcified voids. Body sherds from 9 to 12mm thick. Key forms included applied 'rustication' (not catalogued). Applied 'rustication' occurs in association with both 'decorated' PDR and 'Marnian' pottery (LBA/EIA to EIA). Fabric FQ2 is the equivalent to Canterbury Road, Hawkinge's, fabric FQ2 (Hamilton and Seager Thomas 2002).

3.1.3 Coarse wares

Coarse flint (F3)

Sparse (5%) coarse sand to small granule sized calcined flint grit. Body sherds from 7 to 13mm thick. Key forms include the bucket urn (no 169) (Fig. 15). Bucket urns are usually associated with the DR tradition (MBA). Fabric F3 was not represented at Canterbury Road, Hawkinge.

Very coarse flint (F4)

Sparse (7%) medium sand to large granule-sized calcined and unburnt flint, and rare to sparse (<5%) fine to medium quartz sand. Body sherds c 10mm thick. No chronologically diagnostic forms occurred in this fabric. Fabric F4 may be the equivalent to Canterbury Road, Hawkinge's, fabric F4 where it is provisionally dated to the LIA.

Most of these fabric types occur throughout the early and middle first millennium BC. The exceptions are fabric G, which does not occur until the end of this period, and fabric F1, which, though present throughout, is primarily associated with PDR forms. This perhaps reflects a shift away from the fine 'decorated' wares associated with the LBA/EIA and, possibly, since grog-tempering was rare in Kent pottery at this period but widely associated on the continent with 'Marnian'/ early La Tène pottery similar to that which occurs at Hawkinge (e.g. at Oss-Ussen: Schinkel 1998, 83), the increasing influence of continental traditions. This latter view is supported by the presence within the assemblage of a number of contemporary vessel types best paralleled on the continent. The overall range of fabrics is part a wider trend. This is characterized by a proliferation of vessel forms and fabrics adapted to fulfill specialized roles. At Hawkinge, for example, though exclusive relationships between form and fabric are rare, bowls forms tend to be in fine fabrics and jars forms in intermediate or coarse fabrics. In southern Britain this trend developed through the Bronze Age, coming to a head in PDR pottery (Barrett 1980, 303; Woodward 1995, 197). In many places thereafter it was reversed: Sussex 'saucepan pots', for example, come in a diminished range of both size and fabric (Hamilton 1985; Morris 1978). At Hawkinge variability in fabric, vessel size and form continued up to and possibly into the MIA.

3.2 Dating evidence

Hawkinge Aerodrome yielded pottery belonging to four well defined later Bronze and earlier Iron Age pottery traditions: DR, ‘developed’ PDR, ‘decorated’ PDR and ‘Marnian’/ early La Tène. Excavation provided no stratigraphic evidence for the sequencing of this material. The existence there of distinct typological groups, however, is demonstrated by the existence of feature assemblages containing DR, ‘developed’ PDR or ‘Marnian’/ early La Tène pottery only, the sparsity of ‘rusticated’ and indisputably ‘Marnian’ pottery amongst a ‘decorated’ PDR assemblage from the ring-ditch, and the different horizontal distribution of the four groups, DR to the north east, ‘developed’ PDR to the west, ‘decorated’ to the centre, the south and the north west, and ‘Marnian’/ early La Tène to the south and the north west. Possible proof that the different groups are chronologically rather than functionally distinct lies in the fabrics and the types and sizes of vessels comprising them. Overall there are probably more PDR than ‘Marnian’/ early La Tène fine wares but, although the proportions of fine wares to intermediate wares varies dramatically from feature to feature, no one type of feature has consistently more of one fabric or vessel type. This appears to be the case both in features containing PDR and ‘Marnian’/ early La Tène pottery and in features containing only PDR or only ‘Marnian’/ early La Tène pottery.

The evidence for the actual dating of the assemblage lies off-site. Assuming similar status and role, a comparison of the types present within, or absent from, a pottery assemblage with those present within or absent from another, enable the erection of a relative chronology. Assemblages with similar proportions of types are contemporary; assemblages with different proportions are either earlier or later. At Hawkinge Aerodrome, a mass of probable residual material (*see* 5, below) rules this technique out, but at Highstead (P. Couldrey pers comm), Coquelles in Pas-de-Calais, France (Blancquaert 1998), Oss-Ussen (Van den Broeke 1987b) and Texel (Woltering 2001), in Holland, and other long-lived sites, large numbers of spatially discrete typological groups confirms the sequence outlined below. The order of the sequence is firmly established by excavations at sites such as East Beach Selsey and Varley Halls in Brighton, Sussex, where DR material is stratified below PDR material (Seager Thomas 2001, 34; Hamilton 1997), Rams Hill and Runnymede Bridge (areas 2 and 6), Berkshire, where upper levels contained greater proportions of ‘decorated’ material than lower ones (Bradley and Ellison 1975; Longley 1980; Needham & Spence 1996), and at Canterbury Road, Hawkinge, where a small ‘Marnian’ assemblage, characterized primarily by an abundance of applied ‘rustication’, was stratified above a slightly earlier assemblage, characterized by the presence of a few sherds of ‘decorated’ PDR pottery and *no* applied ‘rustication’ (Hamilton & Seager Thomas 2002).

Absolute dating comes from radiocarbon-dated associations. Radiocarbon dates associated with DR pottery from southeast England focus on the end of the second millennium cal BC (e.g. Hamilton 1997, 41). Those from sites which yielded ‘developed’ PDR pottery such Runnymede Bridge, area 6 (units J-K), straddle the eighth century cal BC (Needham & Spence 1996, 80; Needham 1996,

136). Those associated with 'decorated' assemblages are later, usually around the seventh century cal BC (Needham 1996, 137). The range, however, is broad. Early dates such as that associated with the Minnis Bay hoard, thought to be contemporary with pottery from the site (Needham 1997, 65; Champion 1980, 233), overlap with dates associated with 'developed' pottery. Those from Petter's Sports Field, Egham (O'Connell 1986, 75), focus on the sixth century and others are even later. Continental dates associated with assemblages with much applied 'rustication', such as that from Vlaardingen in Holland (Van Heeringen 1989), show it to have become common there between the sixth and seventh centuries cal BC, slightly earlier than has been postulated for Kent. Continental dates associated with Marnian/ early La Tène pottery (there are none from Britain) place it between the fifth and third centuries cal BC (Van Heeringen 1989).

3.3 Pottery typology

The way the Hawkinge assemblage was treated after discard (*see* 5, below) has resulted in pottery belonging to at least three typological groups described, 'developed' and 'decorated' PDR and 'Marnian', becoming mixed. Since each group overlaps typologically with the next it is not certain to which many individual vessels belong. For this reason, therefore, they are grouped here by type rather than date. This is far from an ideal methodology but from it a trend of parallels consistent with the foregoing dating emerges. Each of the different typological groups comprises a wide variety of types and sizes of vessel and it is clear that within each period, pottery was used in a wide variety of roles, probably including storage (the very large jars), cooking (open, smaller jars) and the presentation or consumption of food (the fine wares).

3.3.1 Deverel-Rimbury pottery

Bucket urns

Bucket-urns are the principal type fossil of the MBA Deverel-Rimbury pottery tradition. They are generally in coarse fabrics and some are very large. Hawkinge yielded fragments from two different 'bucket urns', both straight-sided. The first is from pit 72, an EIA dated feature to the south of main excavation (no 94). It has a line of finger-pinched impressions around its upper body ([Fig. 10](#)). The earliest material with which it was associated is of LBA or LBA/EIA date. It is unabraded, and it is in a fabric (fabric FG), which on site is otherwise associated with early and middle first millennium BC pottery types. It is assumed, therefore, that it belongs to this *later* period, i.e. it is *not* a Deverel-Rimbury urn. The other was associated with a cremation deposit (no 169) ([Fig. 15](#)). It came from the area of the watching-brief, north east of the main excavation. Its fabric, which is one of the coarsest distinguished at Hawkinge (fabric F3), resembles

Middle Bronze Age fabrics from the Folkestone area and is within the range characteristic of this type of vessel. A Middle Bronze Age date for it, therefore, seems most likely.

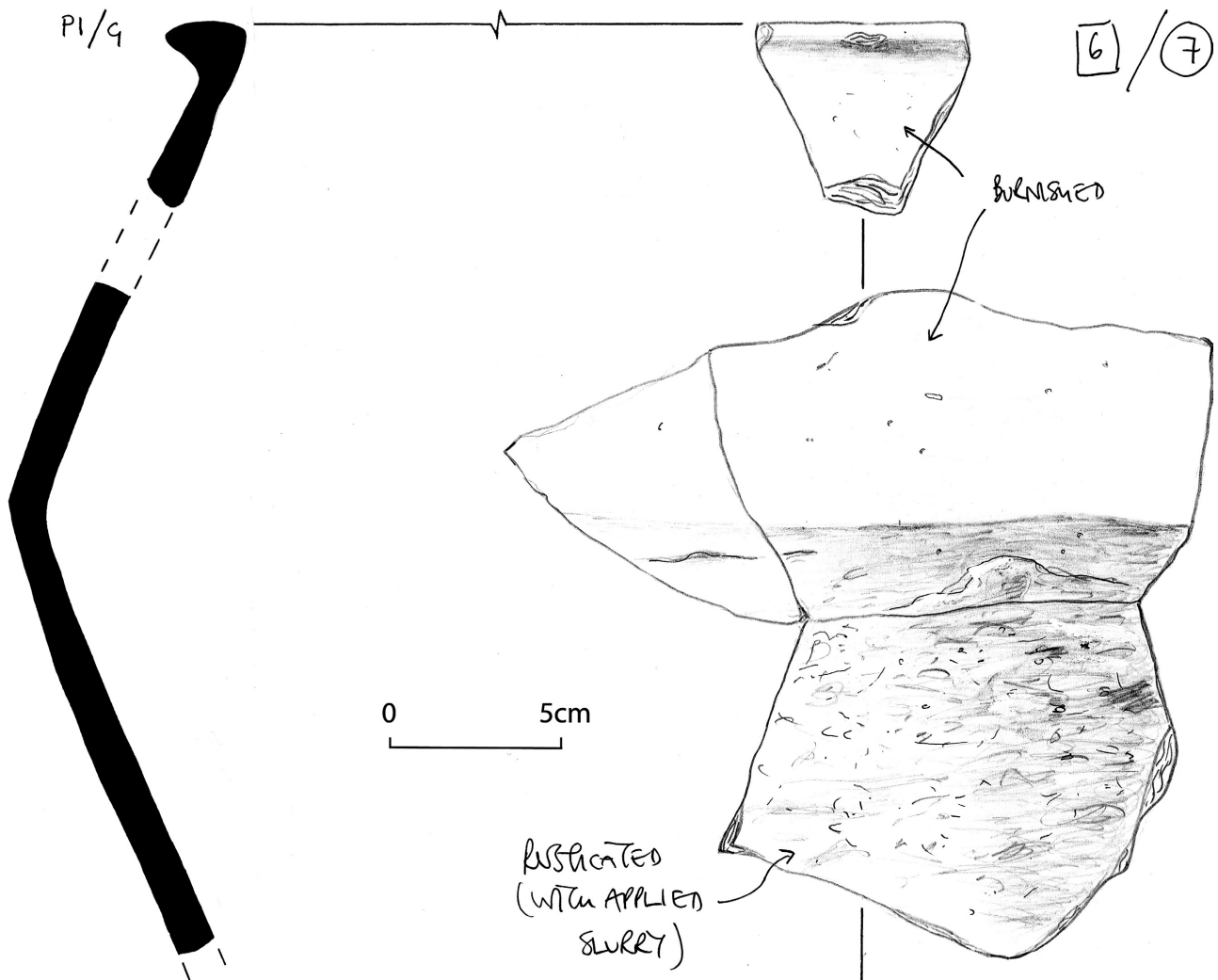


Figure 1. Early Iron Age pottery from pit 6

3.3.2 Post Deverel-Rimbury pottery

The early first millennium BC pottery from Hawkinge Aerodrome belongs to the PDR pottery tradition (*vide* Barrett 1980). This can be sub-divided into three overlapping but roughly sequential, typological groups. The first and earliest of these, usually called 'plain' or 'undecorated', is not obviously represented in the Hawkinge Aerodrome assemblage. Characteristic vessel forms belonging to it include shouldered jars with pronounced, usually rounded, shoulders and flared necks, closed-mouthed convex jars, and bi-partite bowls with obtuse but often sharp shoulder angles and concave upper necks. Within this group decorated variants of these forms occur but are rare. Next came a 'developed' group. In this decoration on vessel-bodies, both linear and finger-tip impressed, is more common

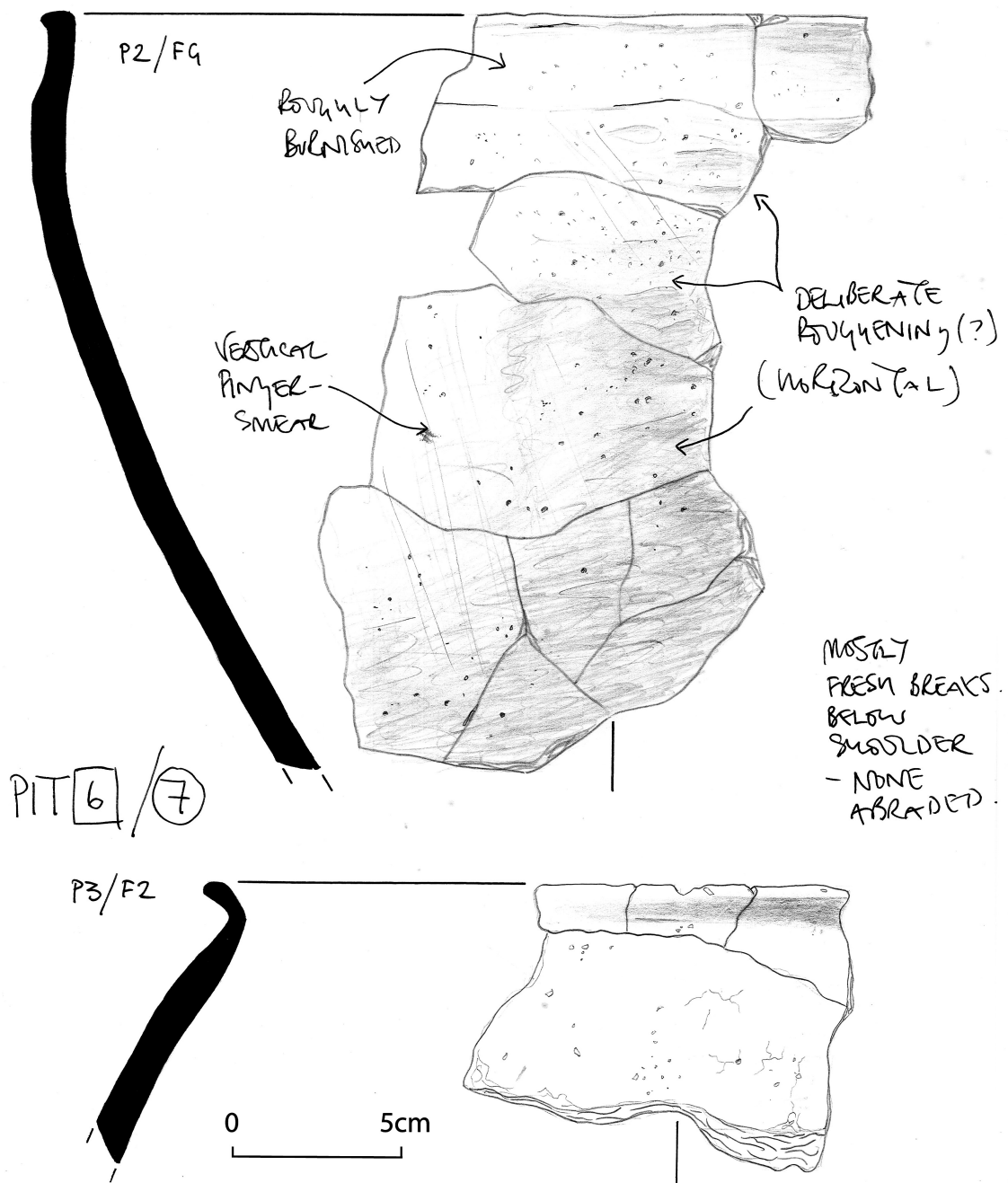
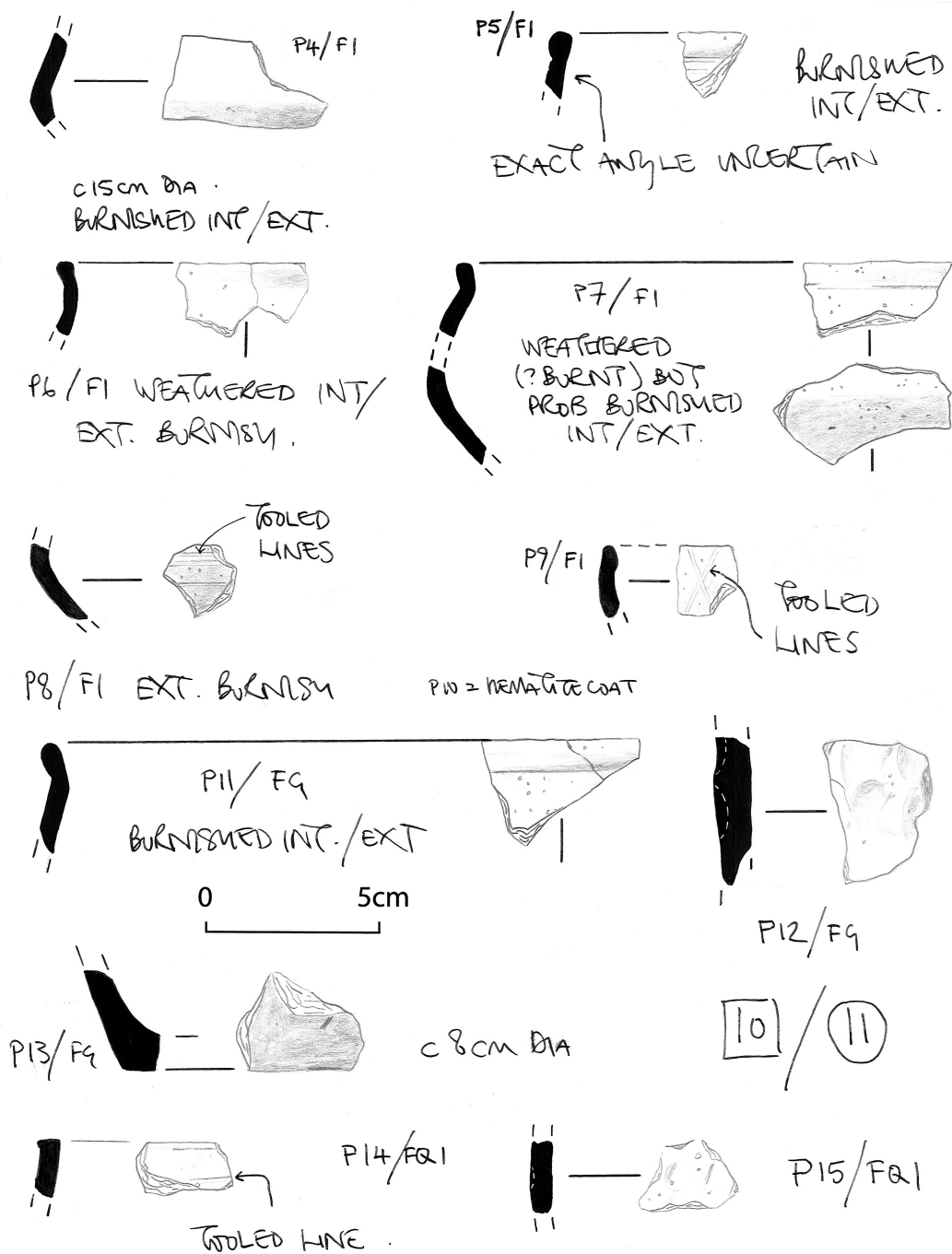


Figure 2. Early Iron Age pottery from pit 6



Figures 3 & 4 (opposite). Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age and Early Iron Age pottery from pit 10

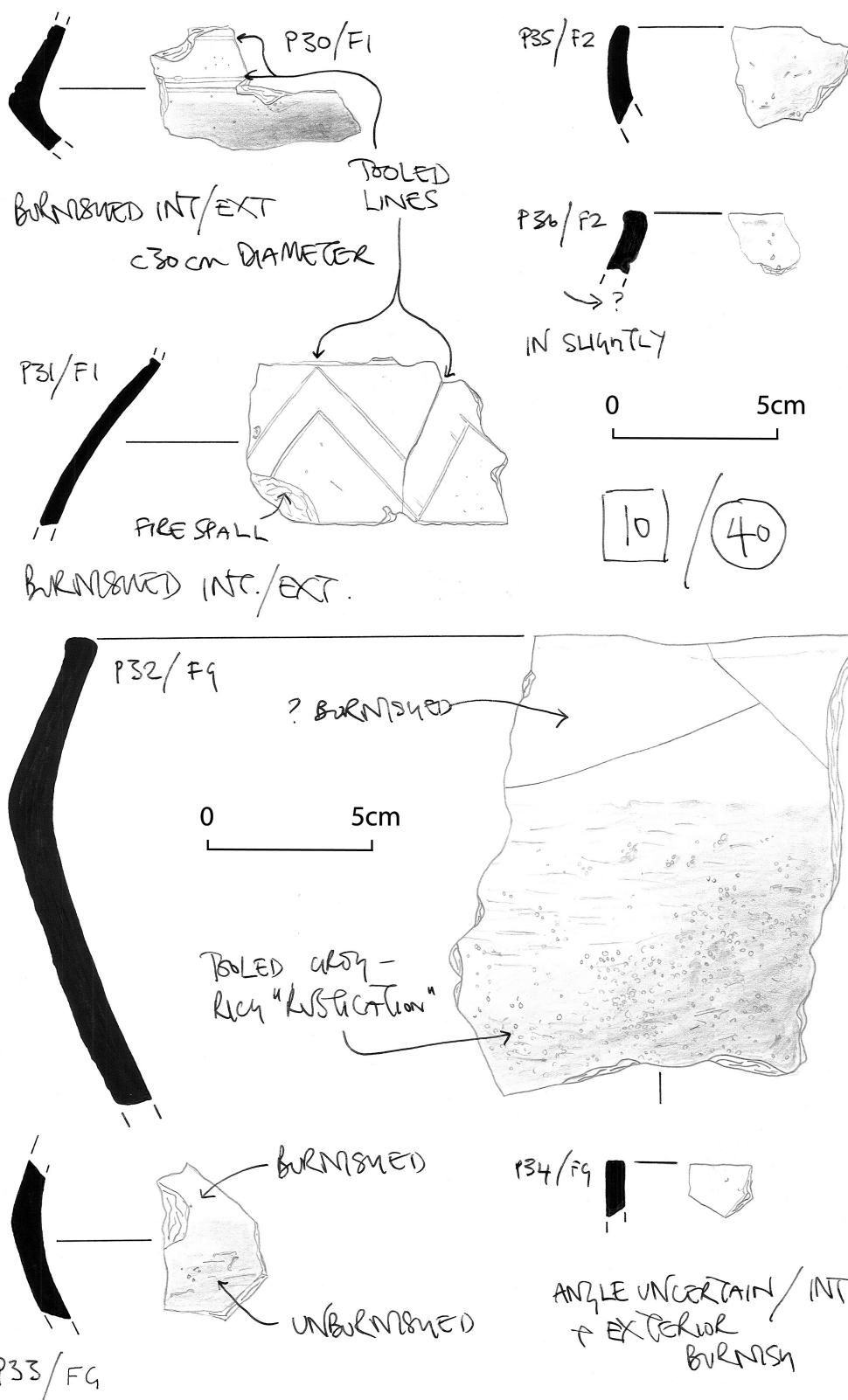


Figure 5. Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age and Early Iron Age pottery from pit 10

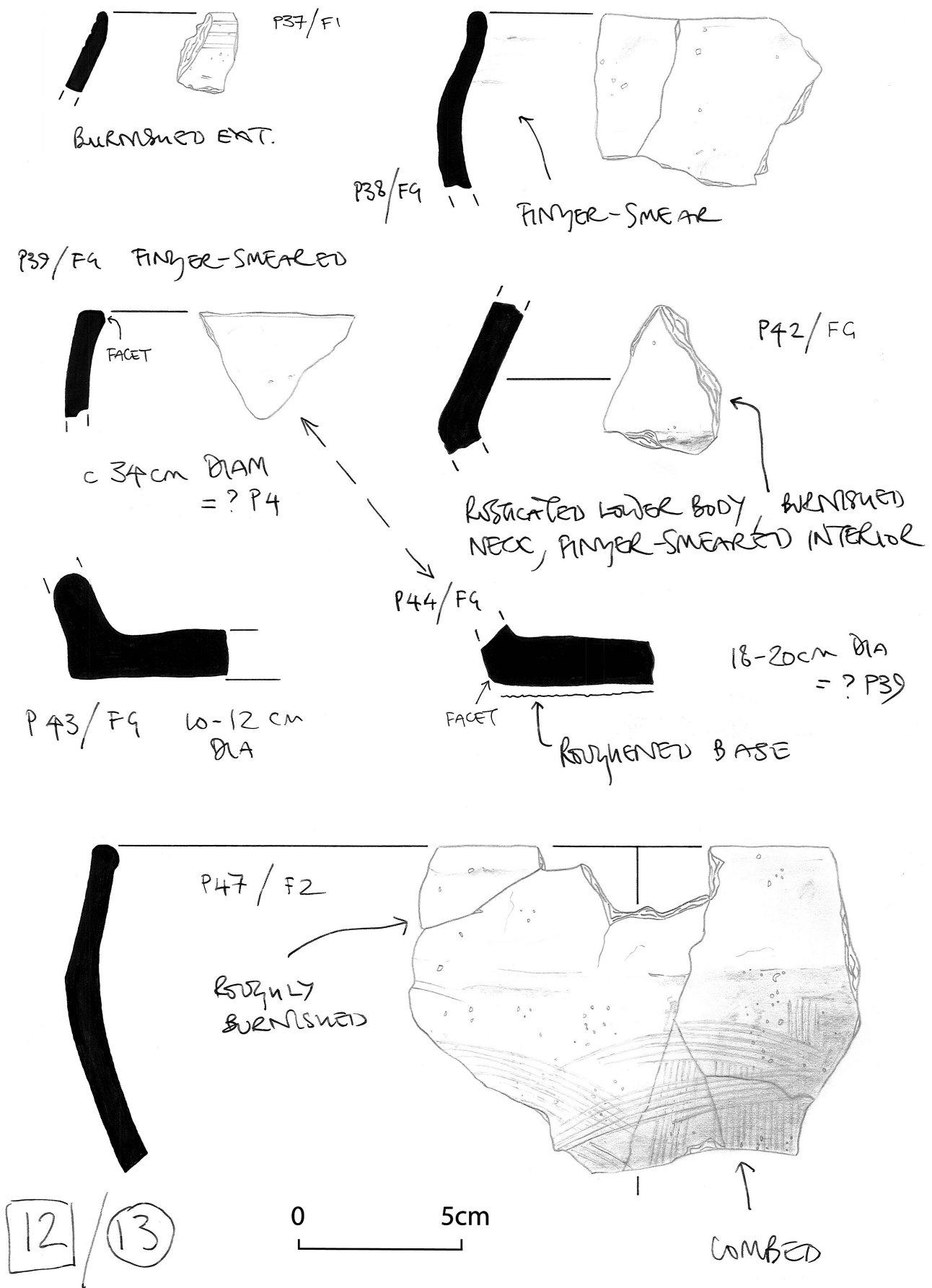


Figure 6. Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age and Early Iron Age pottery from pit 10

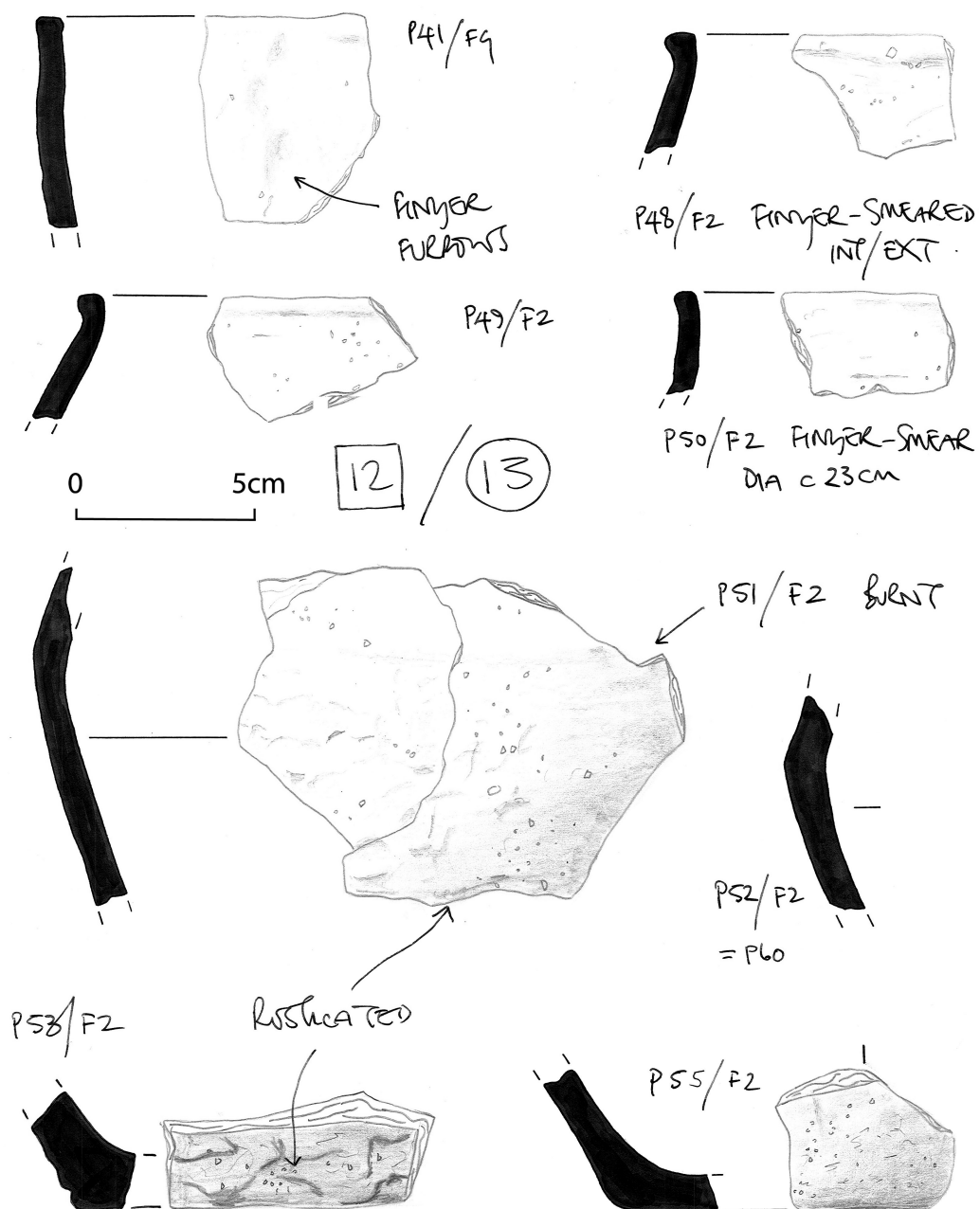


Figure 7. Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age and Early Iron Age pottery from pit 10

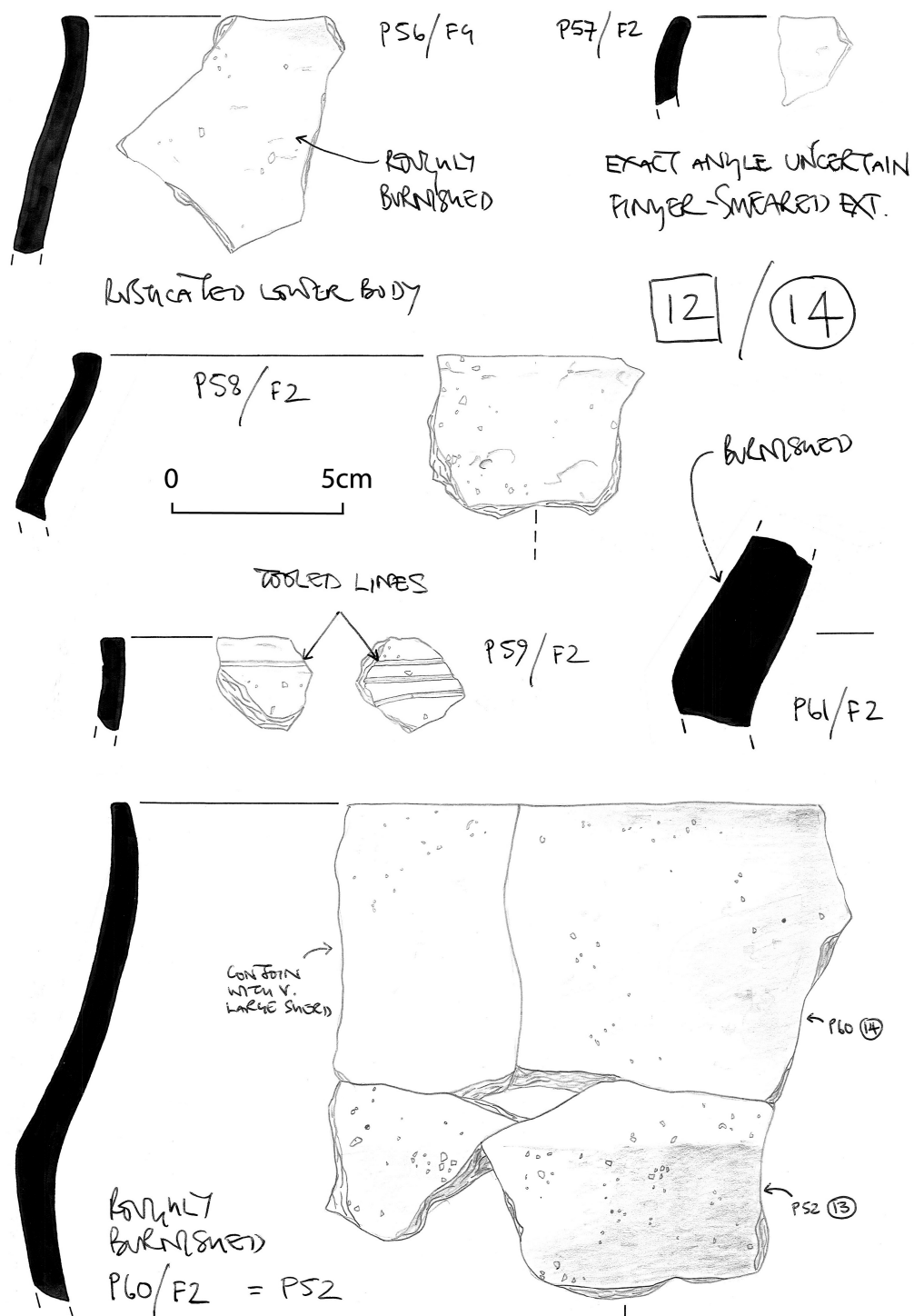


Figure 8. Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age and Early Iron Age pottery from pit 12

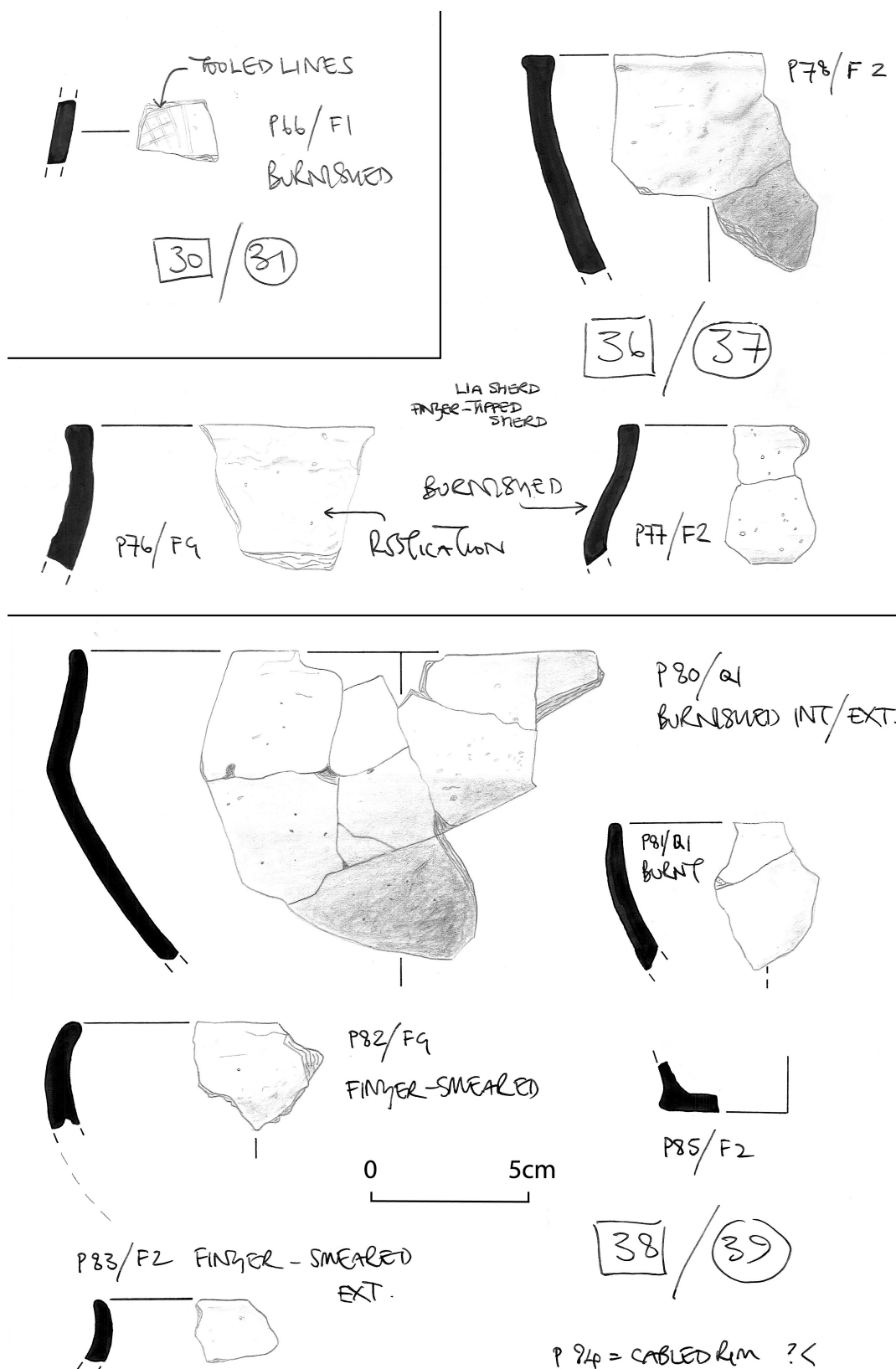


Figure 9. Late Bronze Age, Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age and Early Iron Age pottery

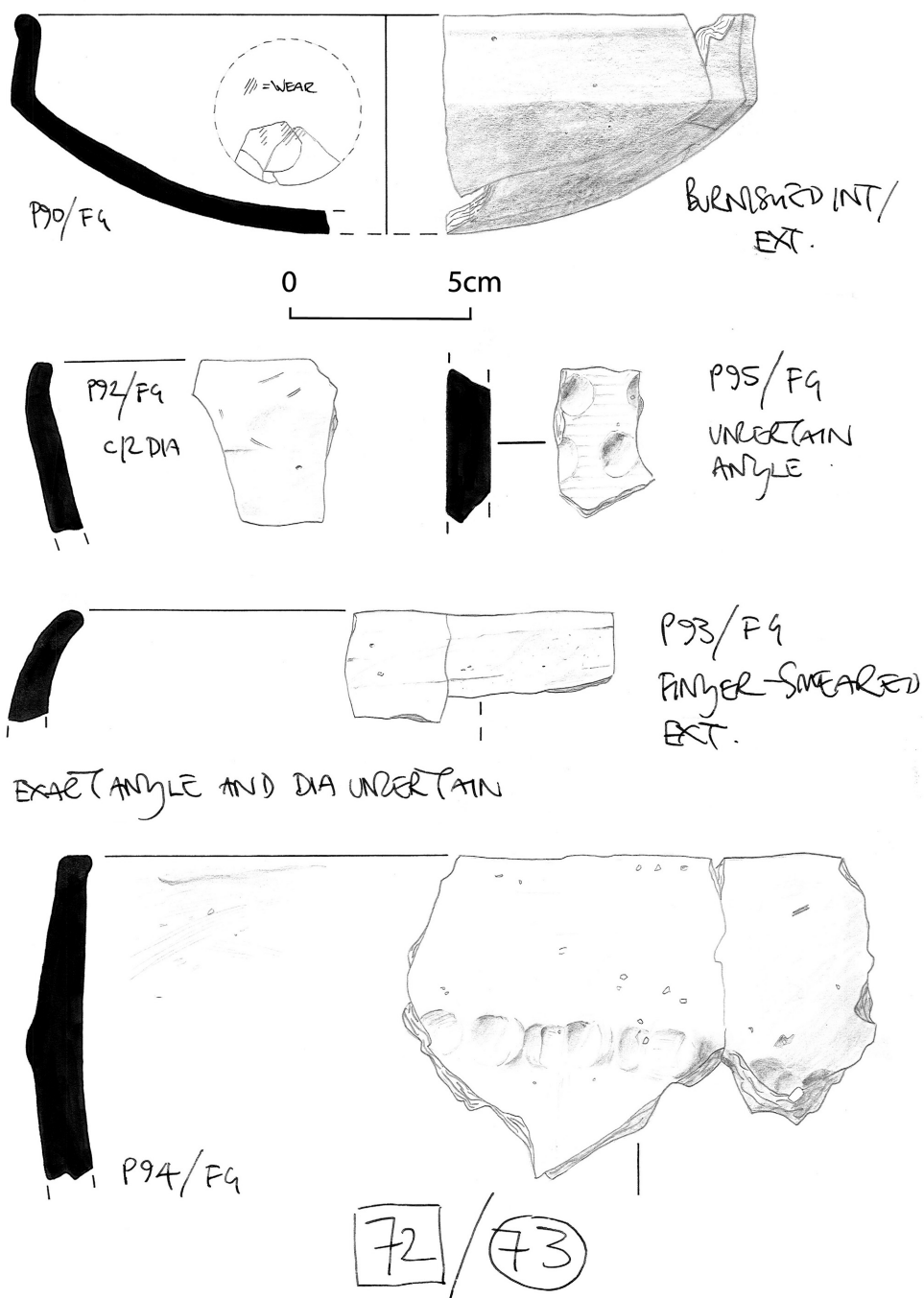
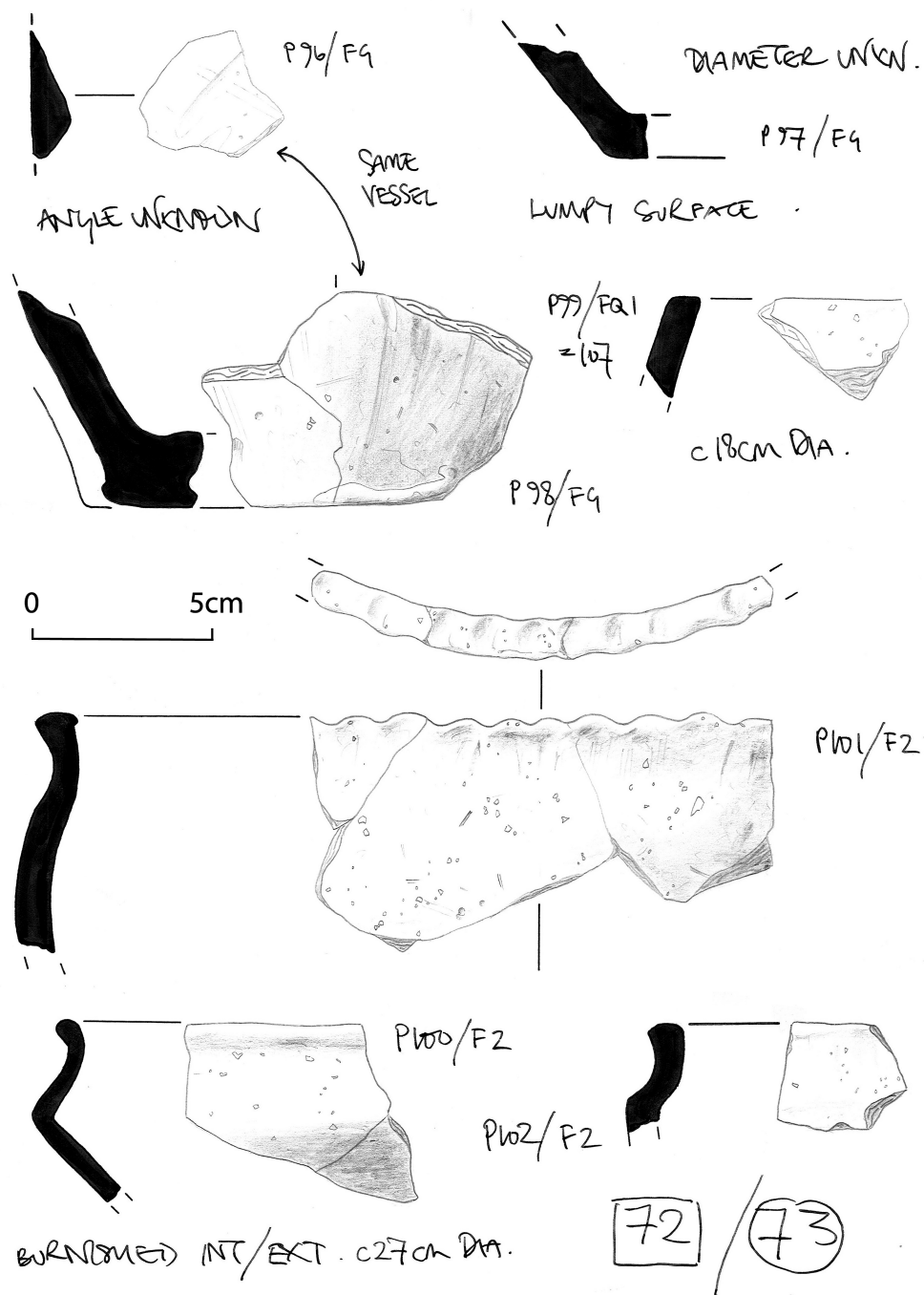
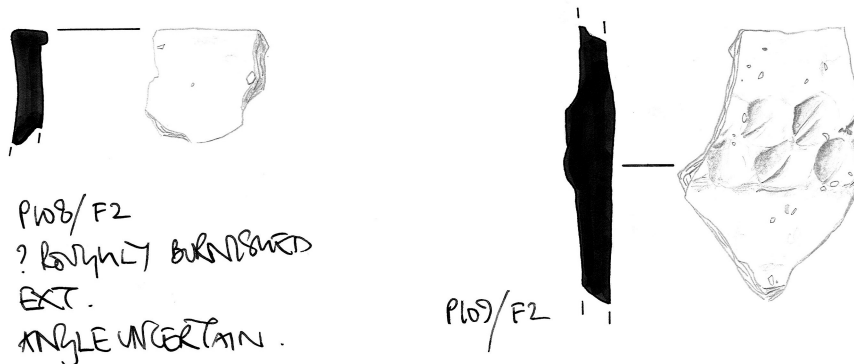
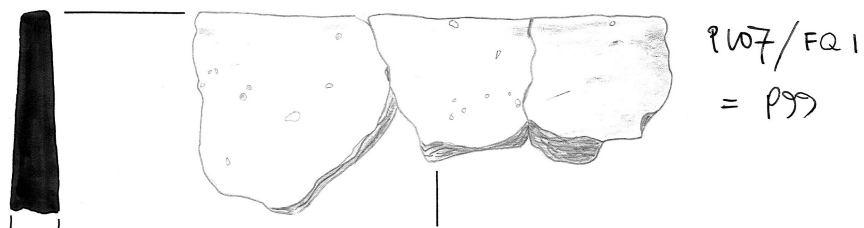
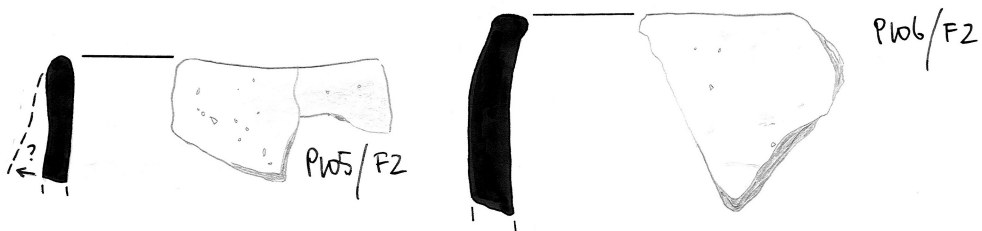
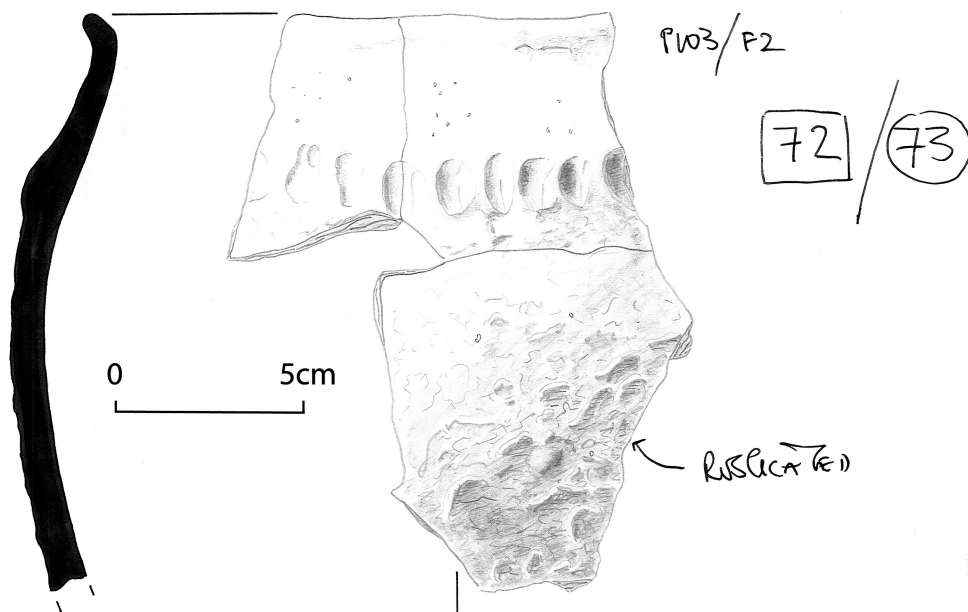


Figure 10. Early Iron Age pottery from pit 72



Figures 11 & 12 (opposite). Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age and Early Iron Age pottery from pit 72



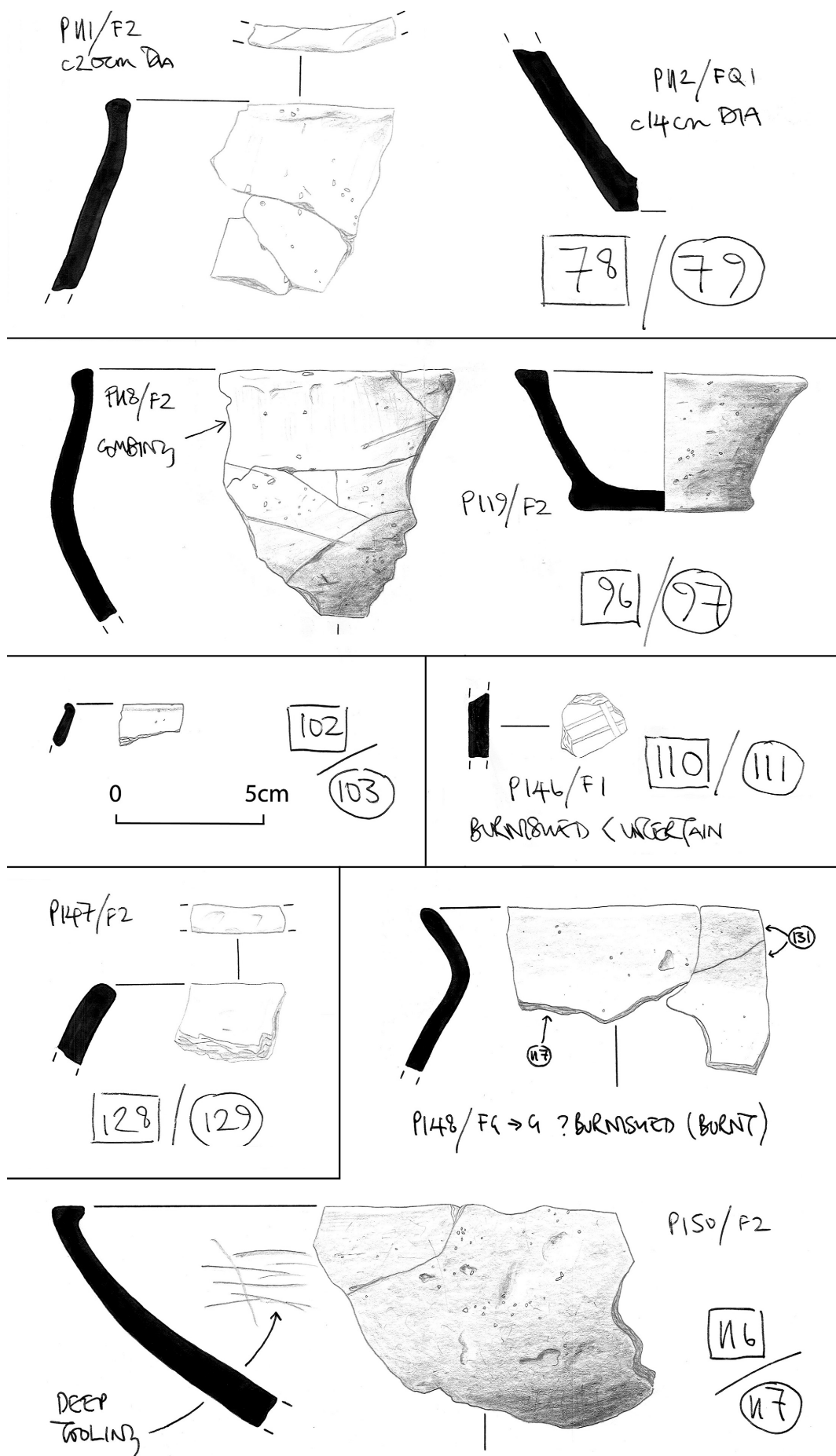


Figure 13. Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age and Early Iron Age pottery

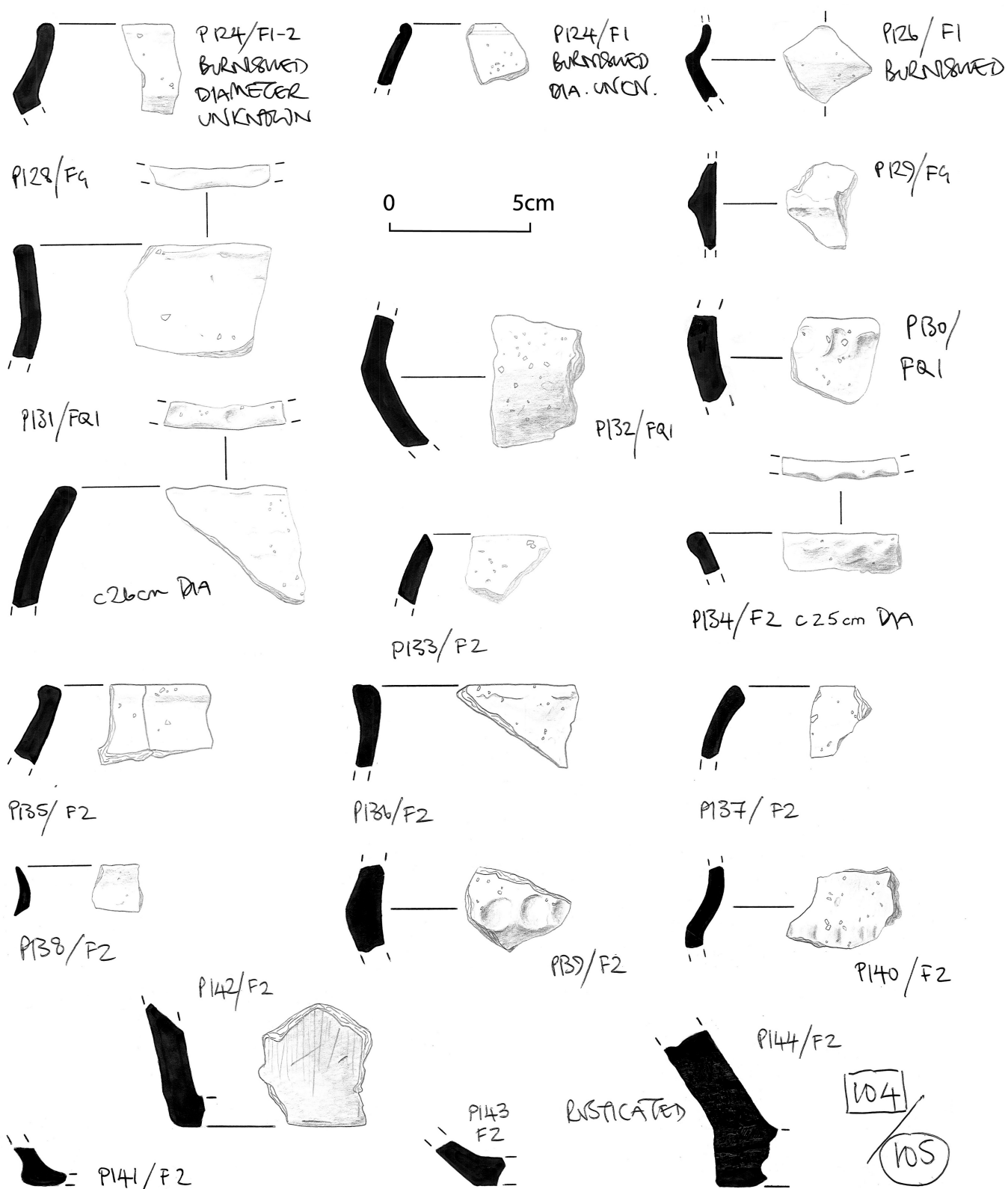


Figure 14. Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery from the ring ditch

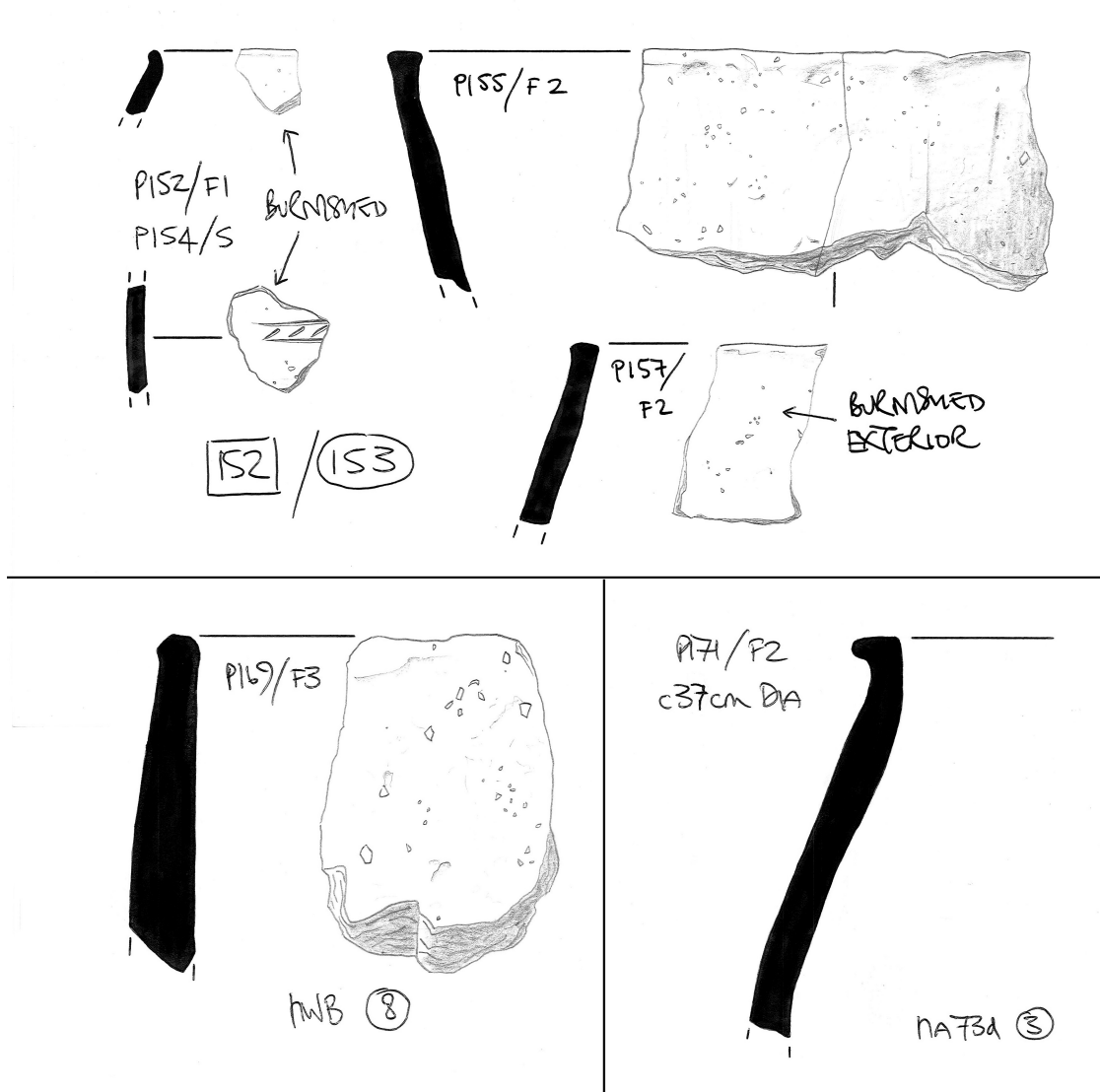


Figure 15. Middle Bronze Age, Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age and Early Iron Age pottery

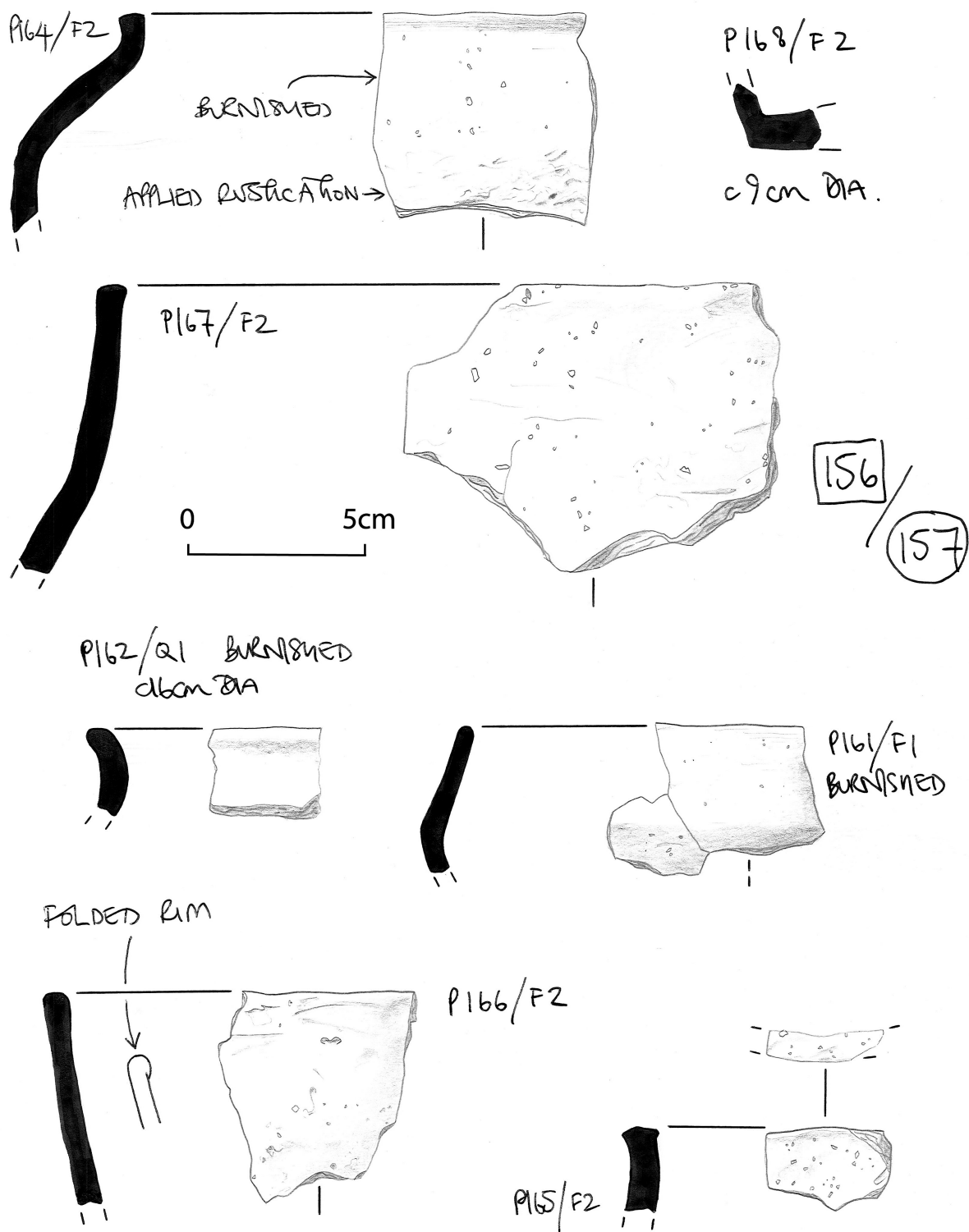


Figure 16. Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age and Early Iron Age pottery from the roundhouse

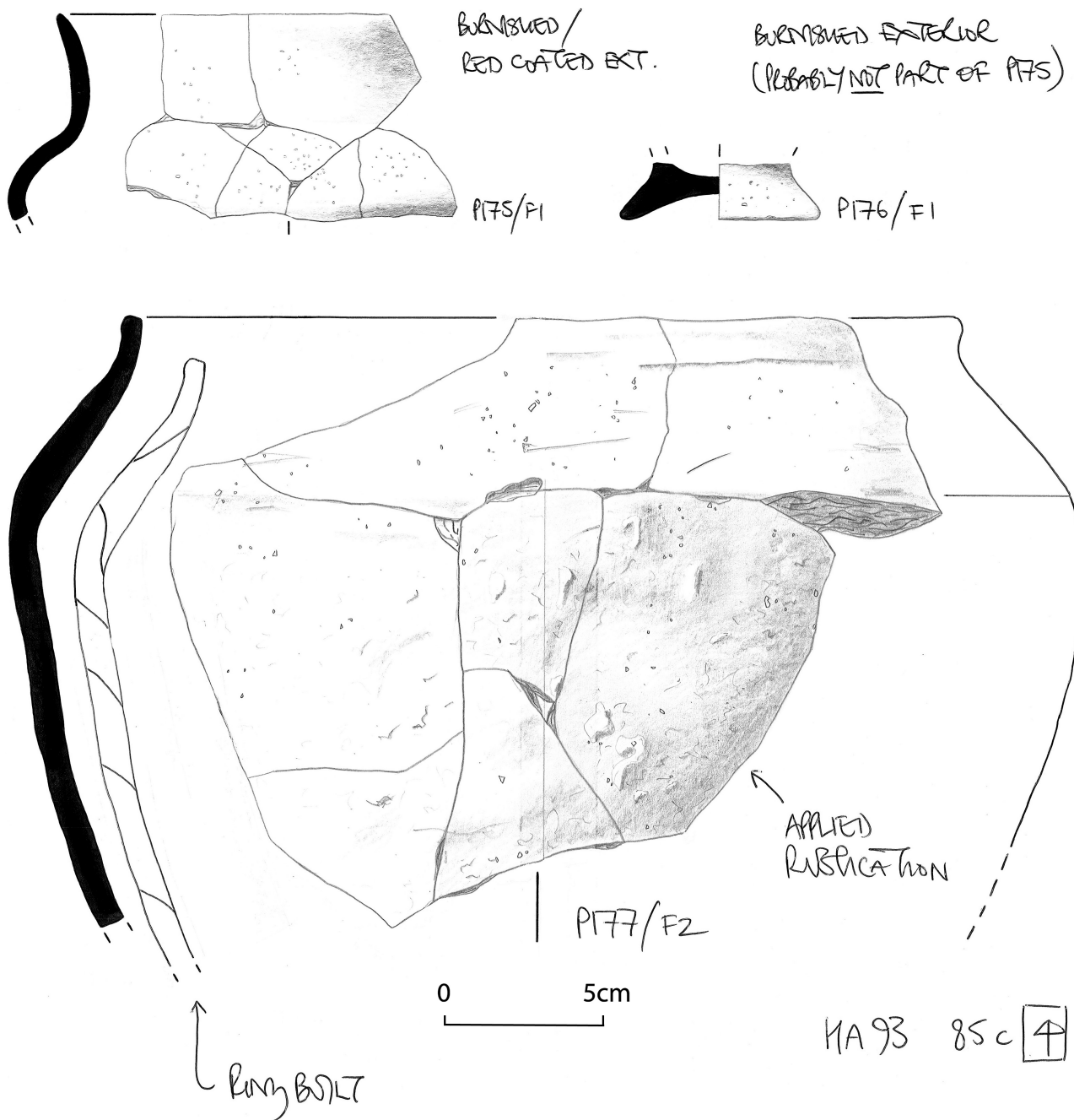


Figure 17. Early Iron Age pottery

and jar forms, although largely unchanged from the previous group, often have 'developed' rims. Hemispherical bowls with in-turned rims and bi-partite bowls with straight or convex, as opposed to concave necks, are also more common. The last and most recent group is usually characterized as 'decorated'. It marks a floruit in tooled-linear, incised, and finger-tip impressed decoration. Rim decoration, rather than being placed on top as in earlier groups, was frequently external. Increasingly common vessel forms include angular, tri-partite jars and angular, bi-partite bowls with incised or 'notched' shoulder cordons, and, probably at the very end of the tradition, round shouldered or 'onion-shaped' bowls or jars with flared necks. Clay slurry finishes known as 'rustication', restricted to northern France, the

Netherlands, Kent and very occasionally Sussex, also appear for the first time. Earlier forms, however, continued to be made.

Bi-partite bowls

Most Hawkinge bi-partite bowls are in fabric F1 and are burnished. Two undecorated vessels have sharp but obtuse shoulder angles, slightly concave upper bodies and simple rims. One of these, a near complete profile from pit 38 (no 80), had no typologically late associations and is probably the earliest from the site. The concavity of its upper body, however, is less pronounced than that of most very early PDR bi-partite bowls (e.g. St Mary's Hospital, Carshalton: Adkins & Needham 1985, fig. 8.215). It has a slightly out-turned, squared rim (Fig. 9). This feature is loosely paralleled in bowls from Runnymede Bridge in Berkshire (Longley 1991, fig. 78.28) and Petter's Sports Field, Egham, in Surrey (O'Connell 1986, fig. 49.109), which yielded, respectively, 'developed' but largely undecorated, and 'decorated' assemblages. Unusually for the site it is in fabric Q1. It is thought to be of LBA or transitional LBA/EIA date. The other, from pit 156, is smaller and has a rounded rim (no 161) (Fig. 16). It was associated with vessels of 'decorated' PDR and, possibly, 'Marnian'/early La Tène type. The earlier of these two groupings is preferred for it owing to the presence of close parallels in the 'decorated' assemblage from Petter's Sports Field (O'Connell 1986, fig. 48.100). It is thought to be of LBA/EIA date. Vessels from both the ring-ditch (no 124) (Fig. 14) and the upper fill of pit 10 (no 4) (Fig. 3) are of broadly similar type.

Three further types are also best paralleled in 'decorated' assemblages. The first is represented by three tiny sherds from thin-bodied vessels with slightly convex upper bodies and rounded, out-turned or bead rims, two associated with the ring-ditch (nos 120 and 124) (Figs 13 & 14) and one from pit 152 (no 152) (Fig. 15). Vessel 124 has a tool-impressed line immediately below the bead. At Highstead, bi-partite bowls with bead rims are restricted to the EIA group (period 3b),² and in Kent the feature has been taken as a type-fossil for this period (Macpherson-Grant 1991, 42; 1994, 275), but it is present in numerous 'decorated' assemblages including those from Brooklands in Surrey (Hanworth and Tomalin 1977, fig. 17), Petter's Sports Field (O'Connell 1986, 49), Loft's Farm in Essex (Brown 1988, fig. 14) and Minnis Bay, Birchington, in Kent (Worsfold 1943, fig. 6). Like the Hawkinge Aerodrome vessels, but unlike the published example from Highstead, all of these are thin bodied. Once again, therefore, an earlier, 'decorated' PDR grouping is preferred for it. All

² (?) Couldrey 2007, fig. 78: 242

are thought to be of transitional LBA/EIA date. The same applies to the second type, a 'notched' shoulder from the ring-ditch (no 126) (Fig. 14). No published examples of this type of vessel are available for Kent but it occurs in 'decorated' assemblages from Brooklands, associated with the bead rim bowl referred to above (Hanworth & Tomalin 1977, fig. 17), and at least two Sussex sites, Stoke Clump (Cunliffe 1966, fig. 1) and Chanctonbury Ring (Hamilton 1980 and 2001). It, too, is probably of LBA/EIA date.

The last type is represented by sherds from the lower fill of pit 10 (no 30) and the upper fill of pit 13 (no 37). Both of these pits contained mixed 'decorated' PDR and 'Marnian' assemblages. The sherds belong to a single vessel with a sharp, almost right-angular shoulder angle, a straight or slightly concave upper body and a rounded, internally-beveled rim. Immediately above the shoulder angle and immediately below the rim it is decorated with horizontally tooled lines (Fig. 5 & 6). Two sets of parallels occur for it, one in 'decorated' PDR assemblages from, for example, Esher in Surrey (Frere 1947, fig. 18), Harting Beacon in Sussex (Morris 1978, fig. 6) and Loft's Farm in Essex (Brown 1988, fig. 15), and one in a 'Marnian' assemblage from Fontaine-Notre-Dame, Nord, in France (Hurtrelle et al. 1990, 59, fig. 5.29). The type, therefore, may be of some longevity. Since Esher and Loft's Farm, which provide its closest British parallels, are thought to represent a late manifestation of the 'decorated' PDR tradition, an earliest EIA rather than an LBA/EIA date is preferred for it.

Round shouldered bowl

A thin-walled round shouldered bowl in fabric F1 comes from the upper fill of pit 10. It has a squared, everted rim and a slightly rounded shoulder angle (no 7) (Fig. 3). It has a possible coarse ware equivalent in an assemblage from Yapton, Sussex (Hamilton 1987, fig. 5.15), associated with an early 'decorated' assemblage, and a thicker, fine ware equivalent from Bishopstone, Sussex (Hamilton 1977, fig. 45.34), in a fabric which elsewhere in the county tends to be associated with 'decorated' traditions.

Hemispherical bowls

Sherds from roughly finished, intermediate ware hemispherical bowls come from the lower fill of pit 10 (no 35) and pit 38 (no 82). Both have rounded, in-turned rims (Figs 5 & 9). Pit 38 also yielded sherds from a smaller hemispherical bowl with an upright rim (no 81). The latter is in the same fine ware fabric as a bi-partite bowl from the context (see above). A further, possible hemispherical bowl comes from the ring ditch. Its rim is in-turned and internally beveled (no 133) (Fig. 14). Owing to the small size of this sherd, it is impossible

be certain of its identification, but internally bevelled and squared rims are typical of Kent hemispherical bowls (Hamilton & Seager Thomas 2001). Published east Kent parallels for individual Hawkinge hemispherical bowls occur in a variety of assemblages including that from Mill Hill, which incorporates ?early 'decorated' PDR material (Champion 1980, fig. 6), and the Barham Downs assemblage, which incorporates EIA vessel types (Macpherson-Grant 1980, fig. 7.34). The impression this gives is misleading, however, for in southern Britain generally, the type, with a handful of exceptions only, appears earlier and does not continue as late. In Sussex for example it is present at West Beach Selsey (Seager Thomas 1998, fig. 5.14; 2001, fig. 5.38), Yapton (Hamilton 1987, fig. 6.17) and Thundersbarrow Hill (Hamilton 1993) but absent from Park Brow (Wolesley & Smith 1924) and Eastbourne (Hodson 1962). It is probable, therefore, that the Hawkinge Aerodrome examples are of transitional LBA/EIA or earlier date.

Shouldered-jars

The shouldered jar dominates most Kent settlement assemblages of the early and middle first millennium BC. The Hawkinge assemblage incorporates sherds from a minimum of 35 vessels. Broadly they can be divided into those with a distinct upright or slightly flared neck and those with vestigial necks or no neck at all (bi-partite).

With a few exceptions, the 'necked' group is represented by small sherds which are difficult to reconstruct below the upper shoulder, but it is likely that some of the many finger-tipped shoulders present belong to it (e.g. no 27) (Fig. 4). Most sherds belonging to this group are in roughly finished intermediate fabrics (fabrics F2 or FG). They range from small (no 21) (Fig. 4) to very large vessels (nos 60 and 101) (Figs 8 & 11). Pit 72 and the upper fill of pit 10 yielded four each. From pit 10 two are undecorated with plain, squared rims (nos 20 and 24), one has a cabled rim (no 25), and one a squared, externally finger-tipped rim and tool-impressed shoulder (no 21) (Fig. 4). Exceptionally the last of these vessels is burnished. From pit 72 one is round shouldered with a finger-tip impressed rim (no 101) (Fig. 11). Another has a short, deeply in-curved shoulder and flat to rounded rim (no 102) (Fig. 11), another a more angular shoulder and a plain squared rim (no 104) (Fig. 12), and another a flat, internally expanded rim (no 108) (Fig. 12). The ring-ditch yielded both cabled and externally finger-tipped rims (nos 138 and 134), both from 'necked' shouldered jars (Fig. 14), and several finger-tipped shoulders, two of which are from vessels with pronounced shoulders and upright or flared necks (nos 139 and 140) (Fig. 14). Cabled rims also occurred in pits 10 (no 14) (Fig. 3), 38 (no 84, not illustrated), 140

(no 151, not illustrated) and 156 (no 165) (Fig. 16). Particularly large vessels came from pit 156 and the upper and lower fills of pit 12. Both have plain squared rims and long necks/shoulders. That from pit 12 curves gently inward from an angular shoulder (no 60) (Fig. 8), that from pit 156 springs from a discrete shoulder (no 167) (Fig. 16). All of these vessels were associated with 'decorated' PDR fine wares and 'Marnian' types and it is likely that the date range represented by them is broad. Round shouldered jars with finger-tipped rims like that from pit 72, for example, occur in both PDR (e.g. Golf Links Lane Selsey: White 1934, fig. 2) and much later-dated groups (Texel in Holland: Woltering 2000, fig. 172). A number of characteristics, however, suggest that many belong to a PDR rather than a 'Marnian' tradition. Individual traits of decoration such as cabled rims, externally decorated rims, and finger-tip impressed shoulders are less common in 'Marnian' than they are in PDR assemblages. Additionally, though distinct necks occur on shouldered jars associated with 'Marnian' types, overall these are less pronounced than in PDR pottery (e.g. 101 and 102) (Fig. 11), grading something more vestigial (see 3.3.3). Compare, for example, 'decorated' PDR Chanctonbury Ring (Hamilton 1980, 2001) and 'Marnian' Worth (Hawkes 1940) or Van Heeringen's (1989, figs 63 & 67) Rotterdam and Haamstede pottery style groups. The dates of these vessels are thought, therefore, to range from the LBA to the EIA but with an earlier rather than later emphasis.

Finally, a single bi-partite shouldered jar from pit 78 has a cabled rim (no 111). Probable bi-partite jars with cabled rims occur in the 'developed' PDR assemblage from Runnymede Bridge (Needham & Spence 1996, fig. 72.714) and the 'developed' and later PDR assemblage from West Blatchington in Sussex (Norris & Burstow 1950, plate 1). The present vessel is thought to be of LBA or transitional LBA/EIA date.

Globular jar

A small jar from pit 72 is globular in shape. It is in fabric F2. In profile it has no shoulder at all but a clear difference between its upper and lower body is defined by a horizontal row of deep finger-tip impressions and, below this, heavily applied 'rustication'. Its rim is out-turned and internally beveled (no 103) (Fig. 12). Currently this vessel is unparalleled but, in Holland, the combination of 'applied' rustication and finger-tipping on the shoulder appears to precede the introduction of 'Marnian' types (e.g. Vlaardingen: Van Heeringen 1987, plate 42).

3.3.3 ‘Marnian’/ early La Tène and Associated Pottery

The succeeding group at Hawkinge has much in common with the PDR group. Owing to the similarities between some of the types comprising it and some contemporary, continental material, it is frequently described as ‘Marnian’ (e.g. Hawkes 1940; Schinkel 1998, 85). In order to avoid any confusion arising out of the variable dating of ‘Marnian’ pottery this term is retained in the following discussion. It includes many vessel types associated with PDR traditions, including shouldered-jars and bi-partite bowls, though Kent vessels belonging to it tend to be coarser than their equivalents in preceding traditions (P. Couldrey pers comm), ‘rustication’, referred to above, is more common, while jar necks diminish to the extent that the dominant form is bi-partite with at most an everted or externally beaded rim. Other characteristic forms include: the pedestal base, the open-mouthed convex or conical jar, bowl and ‘cup’, and the round bottomed dish or domed lid. Round shouldered ‘onion-shaped’ jars with flared necks and pedestal bases appear to be associated with this tradition in Britain, although the form of these too overlaps with some earlier, PDR pottery (see 3.3.2, above). In Kent many assemblages are also characterized by the presence of pots with painted bi-chrome and polychrome decoration.

Bi-partite bowls or dishes

Several sizable sherds from pit 72 belong to a round bottomed, bi-partite bowl or dish (no 90) (Fig. 10). This vessel has a rounded, out-turned rim, and was burnished both inside and out. Its fabric, FG, falls somewhere between a fine and an intermediate ware. Bowls or dishes like it do not occur in PDR assemblages but they are present in ‘Marnian’ ones from Worth in Kent (Hawkes 1940, fig. 2) and a large number of sites in France, including Coquelles ‘Le petite Rouge Cambre’ in Pas-de Calais (Blancquaert 1998, fig. 8), Compiègne ‘Le Fond Pernant’ in Oise (Malrain et al. 1996, fig. 6), and Fontaine-Notre-Dame in Nord (Hurtrelle 1990, 56, fig. 5). These vessels are of EIA date. As they have no defined bases and occur upside-down on cinerary urns, similar, round bottomed vessels are often described as lids or covers, but the burnish on the underside of the present example shows signs of wear, and hence the present ascription as a bowl or dish.

From the same context is a bowl with an angular bi-partite body and a pronounced, flared rim or vestigial neck (no 100) (Fig. 11). It is in fabric F2. It is burnished inside and out, is quite large, and appears to taper to a narrow or rounded base. This vessel type is present in ‘Marnian’ assemblages from Canterbury Road, Hawkinge (Hamilton & Seager Thomas 2002), and Castle Hill, Folkestone (unpublished excavations by CAT), and, like the foregoing round bottomed dish, a vessel type with which it is frequently associated, occurs widely in

‘Marnian’ assemblages from the continent including those from Fontaine-Notre-Dame in Nord (Hurtrelle 1990, 56, fig. 5) and Tergenier ‘Les Hauts Riez’ in Aisne, France (Naze 1993, fig. 22), and from Kooigem in Belgium (Doorselaer 1989, fig. 3). These too are of EIA date.

Bi-partite shouldered jars

Although bi-partite shouldered jars occur in PDR assemblages, the bulk of those in the present assemblage are ‘Marnian’ in character. The site yielded sherds from eleven or twelve, most in the upper size range for the site. Like the ‘necked’ vessels discussed above all are in intermediate fabrics FG and F2. Two have obtuse but sharp shoulder angles, slightly convex upper shoulders, and simple expanded rims. One of these is from the lower fill of pit 10. It is burnished above the shoulder angle and ‘rusticated’ with an applied, grog-rich slurry below it (no 32) (Fig. 5). This configuration is paralleled in unstratified Kent assemblages from Ebbsfleet in Thanet (Macpherson-Grant 1992a, fig. 6.11) and Deal (Parfitt 1985, fig. 7). The type also occurs in assemblages from Den Haag and Santpoort in Holland (Van Heeringen 1989). All of these have ‘Marnian’ associations. The other is from the upper fill of pit 12. It is burnished above the shoulder angle and combed below (no 47). Similar vessels, again with unambiguous ‘Marnian’ associations, occur in assemblages from Worth (Hawkes 1940, fig. 5), Fontaine-Notre-Dame in Nord, France (Hurtrelle et al 1990, 56, fig. 5), and Oss-Ussen in Holland (Van den Broeke 1987b, fig. 8). A typologically related vessel from the upper fill of pit 10 is currently without a close parallel. It is finely burnished above the shoulder angle and impressed with two vertical rows of tool, or possibly finger-nail, impressions below (no 18).

Four more bi-partite shouldered jars have vestigial necks. Two of these, one from the lower fill of pit 12 (no 56) (Fig. 8) and one from pit 156 inside the roundhouse (no 164) (Fig. 16), are burnished above the shoulder angle and ‘rusticated’ with applied slurry below, one, also from pit 12, is plain (no 58) (Fig. 8), and one, from pit 4, just outside the area of the main excavation, is roughly finished above the shoulder angle and ‘rusticated’ with applied slurry below the shoulder (no 177) (Fig. 17). Very close parallels for vessel 164 are present in ‘Marnian’ feature assemblages from Canterbury Road, Hawkinge (Hamilton & Seager Thomas 2002), and Fréthun ‘Les Reitz’ in Nord, France, just across the channel from Hawkinge (Blancquaert 1998, fig. 12). Kent vessels of similar type but without ‘rustication’ occur in the assemblages from Highstead (Macpherson-Grant 1991, 42), Barham Downs (Macpherson-Grant 1980, fig. 5.15), and, in a smaller size, Worth (Hawkes 1940, fig. 4).

The Hawkinge assemblage includes two other bi-partite jar variants. One has a short, slightly concave upper shoulder and an obtuse shoulder angle. Examples occurred in pits 6 and 72. That from pit 6 is roughly burnished above the shoulder angle, and unfinished or roughened below (no 2) (Fig. 2). Similar but much more elegant vessels are present in the ‘developed’ PDR assemblage from Runnymede Bridge (e.g. Needham & Spence 1996, fig. 47.727) but the type’s closest parallel is from Ebbsfleet (Macpherson-Grant 1992a, fig. 6.12) where it was associated with other ‘Marnian’ types (see above). Pit 10 also yielded a very large grog-tempered vessel with a sharp shoulder angle, a high, slightly convex upper shoulder and a prominent, externally expanded rim (no 1) (Fig. 1), and a vessel with a pronounced out-turned rim or neck (no 3) (Fig. 2). Like the simple bi-partite jars discussed above, these too are burnished or unfinished above the shoulder angle and ‘rusticated’ with applied slurry below. Although it has a sharper shoulder angle, vessel 1’s high convex upper shoulder and prominent, externally expanded rim is paralleled in the assemblages from Highstead (Macpherson-Grant 1991, 42), Deal (Parfitt 1985, fig. 7) and Barham Downs (Macpherson-Grant 1980, fig. 5.10), all three of which yielded either ‘Marnian’ types or types which associated elsewhere with ‘Marnian’ types. All of the foregoing are of EIA date.

Lamp

Pit 96 yielded a small, straight-sided conical vessel in fabric F2 (no 119) (Fig. 13). Owing to its thick body and hammerhead rim, which make it difficult to drink from, it has been provisionally identified as a lamp. Similar vessels come from Canterbury Road, Hawkinge (with a foot-ring) (Hamilton & Seager Thomas 2002), Kooigem in Belgium (Doorselaer 1989, fig. 2), Escobecques ‘La fin de la Guerre’ in Nord, France (Loridant 1999, fig. 4), and Bishopstone in Sussex (perforated below the rim) (Hamilton 1977, fig. 46.40). The vessels from Bishopstone and perhaps Kooigem could be LBA or EIA, the others are EIA.

3.3.4 Ungrouped pottery

The following vessel types share either characteristics or parallels in both of the groups discussed above.

Conical and open-mouthed convex jars

Larger conical vessels from Hawkinge Aerodrome were associated with both ‘decorated’ and ‘Marnian’ pottery. They did not occur in the ring-ditch. All are less flared than the lamp and sometimes their

bodies are slightly convex but they too are in intermediate fabrics (FG and F2) and tend to have flat, expanded rims. A wide size range is represented. The smallest come from pits 36 (no 78) (Fig. 9) and 156 (no 166) (Fig. 16). These are paralleled at Barham Downs and on the Bridge Bypass (Macpherson-Grant 1980, figs 4.2 and 17.86). The largest come from the upper fill of pit 10 (no 19) (Fig. 4) and roundhouse pit 152 (no 155) (Fig. 15). The vessel from pit 10 is 'rusticated' with applied slurry. It is roughly paralleled on the neighbouring site of Canterbury Road, Hawkinge (Hamilton & Seager Thomas 2002), by an open-mouthed convex jar with grog-rich 'rustication' identical to that of the 'Marnian' bi-partite jar from pit 10 (see above). It is presumably of EIA date. Large conical or open mouthed convex jars, however, occur in assemblages with 'decorated' PDR and 'Marnian' associations including those from Yapton and Eastbourne, Sussex (Hamilton 1987, fig. 5.12; Hodson 1962, fig. 2), Bailloul and Escobecques 'Fin de la Guerre', in Nord (Hurtrelle *et al* 1990, 37, fig. 4; Loridant 1999, fig. 4), and Compiègne 'Le Fond Pernant', in Oise, France (Malrain *et al* 1996, fig. 5), and two Kent sites, Barham Downs (Macpherson Grant 1980, fig. 4.5) and the Bridge Bypass (Macpherson-Grant 1980, fig. 18.102).

Open mouthed, round bottomed dish

Post-hole 116 yielded part of a large rounded coarse ware dish with a flat, internally-expanded rim (no 150) (Fig. 13). There are no published parallels for this vessel from the region, but a similar dish from the Highstead EIA assemblage (not seen by the present writers) is thought to be an *assiette tronconique* (P Couldrey pers comm), a continental type which on its rare occurrences in Britain tends to be associated LBA assemblages (Cunliffe 1980, 175; Seager Thomas 2001, 33). Other *assiettes tronconiques* from Britain are finer and better finished than those from Highstead and Hawkinge. The difference may reflect a general coarsening of Kent pottery between the LBA/EIA transition and the EIA and thus may confirm these vessels' later date.

Beaker

The lower fill of pit 12 yielded sherds from a round shouldered vessel decorated with tooled chevrons (no 31) (Fig. 5). It is in fabric F1. Owing to its unusual form the exact reconstruction of this vessel is uncertain. Similar decorative traits occur on vessels from British 'decorated' assemblages but, overall, its closest parallels are continental. One from Heemskerk in Holland (Van Heeringen 1989, fig. 64.12), and one from the cemetery of Genainville, Val de Oise, in France (Lardy 1983, 39), are of particular note. Both of these vessels

have bi-partite bodies and chimney-like necks. Their typological associations (respectively, PDR and 'Marnian') straddle the groupings identified in the Hawkinge Aerodrome assemblage. In a British context such a vessel is unlikely to be earlier than LBA/EIA.

Finger-tipped sherds

Finger-tip impressed body sherds come from the upper fill of pit 10 (no 12) (Fig. 3) and pit 72 (nos 95 and 109) (Figs 10 & 12). Vessel 95 has several widely separated impressions. The earliest good parallel for it is in the 'developed' assemblage from Runnymede Bridge (Longley 1991, fig. 100) but the types reoccurs on later sites both in Britain and on the continent. Vessels 109 and, possibly, 12 have double rows of overlapping finger-tip impressions. Currently this form is unparalleled.

Closed-mouthed convex jars

In Kent assemblages incorporating convex jars include those from Iwade (Hamilton & Seager Thomas 2005), Kingston Down (Macpherson-Grant 1980, fig. 10.51 and fig. 11.64), Highstead (Macpherson-Grant 1991, 40), Barham Down (Macpherson-Grant 1980, fig 6.27), and the Whitfield-Eastray Bypass site 2 (Davey & Macpherson-Grant 1996, 67). They also occur widely outside the county. The Hawkinge Aerodrome assemblage incorporates four or five, all in roughly finished intermediate fabrics (fabrics FG, FQ1 and F2). The dating of closed-mouthed convex jars varies but it is clear that they were produced throughout the earlier first millennium BC. In Kent, however, differences in the shapes of vessels from PDR (barrel-shaped) and later assemblages (shouldered) suggest that the predominant form changed over time. Three or four Hawkinge vessels are of the 'later', shouldered type. These come from the upper fill of pit 12 (nos 39 and 44) (Fig. 6) and pit 72 (nos 93 and, probably, 106) (Figs 10 & 12). Additionally, two closed-mouthed convex jar rims, one from the ring ditch (no 131) (Fig. 14) and one from post-hole 128 in the auxiliary building (no 147) (Fig. 13), are finger-tip impressed. This feature occurs in assemblages from Iwade (Hamilton & Seager Thomas 2005) and Weston Wood, Albury, in Surrey (area 1) (Russell 1989, fig 14.25). The Iwade vessel is from a probable mixed DR and 'developed' PDR assemblage, the Albury vessel from a 'decorated' PDR assemblage. Given their on site associations, the later grouping is preferred for the Hawkinge vessels.

'Onion-shaped' bowls or jars

Hawkinge yielded two fine, round shouldered bowls with flared necks. The first, from post-hole or pit 116 inside the principal roundhouse

(no 148), has long, slightly convex upper shoulder (Fig. 13). Its proportions are similar to those of three Sussex jars, one from Park Brow (Wolesley & Smith 1924, fig 4), one from Binderden (Kenny 1985, fig 4.6), and one from Eastbourne (Hodson 1962, fig. 1.2). It is in fabric FG. The second, from pit 4, just outside the area of the main excavation (no 175), is round shouldered and has a hæmatite coating (Fig. 17). It too has good Sussex parallels. These include a second vessel from the Eastbourne assemblage which, like that from Hawkinge, is hæmatite coated but which has a shorter neck (Hodson 1962, fig. 1.5) (Fig. 17), and two larger but similarly proportioned vessels from Ford (Hamilton 2004). It is in fabric F1. Associated with it was a pedestal-base in the same fabric (no 176). Dating evidence is ambiguous. Although fabric F1 is primarily associated with 'decorated' PDR pottery at Hawkinge and a similar or only slightly later grouping is suggested for the Park Brow assemblage by parallels between it and Sussex 'decorated' PDR assemblages (e.g. Slonk Hill, Shoreham: Hartridge 1978), Eastbourne yielded a vessel closely paralleled at Barham Down, Kent (Macpherson-Grant 1980, fig. 4), which, though not obviously 'Marnian', has good Kent parallels associated within this tradition (at Highstead and Deal).

3.4 Early first millennium BC forming technology

Constructional techniques which are common to many earlier first millennium BC pottery assemblages include the pinching of vessel walls to shape and thin them, very thin walls, vertical smearing or furrowing and the pinching-together of shoulder carinations and bases. These techniques, although not restricted to it, are frequently taken as indicators of slab building (Barrett 1975, 104; Hamilton 1987, 58; 1997, 83). All are present in the Hawkinge assemblage. The bowls, for example, are mostly very thin-walled. Body pinching and smearing is present on shouldered jars (e.g. nos 2, 20, 104, 167) and on conical or open-mouthed convex jars (e.g. nos 41 and 78), a few shouldered jars have thin walls (20 and 60), and there are a handful of pinched bases (85, 119, 141). However, many other of the jars are thick-walled, and at least one of these shows clear evidence of ring or coil-building (no 177). Possibly there are two technologically distinct groups within the assemblage, one related to PDR and one to 'Marnian' pottery. The dividing line between these two traditions is insufficiently clear to prove this at the present time but it is worth reiterating in this context how other workers (see above) have noted a general coarsening of wares between the LBA/EIA and the EIA. Other traits of manufacture identified include folded over rims (no 166), faceting (no 39 and 44), heavily-gritted bases (nos 28 and 86) and roughened bases (nos 44 and 75). Faceting is thought to result from the use of a knife on the faceted vessel, perhaps while rotating it on a turntable (Rye 1981, 59, 87). It occurs in an 'undecorated' PDR assemblage from Bosham in Sussex (Hamilton

1997, 83) and in a 'Marnian' assemblage from nearby Castle Hill, Folkestone (unpublished excavations by CAT). Heavily-gritted bases result from placing still wet clay on a bed of flint. They are widely associated with PDR assemblages in Kent and elsewhere (e.g. Macpherson-Grant 1991, 39; 1994, 253; Hamilton 1997, 83; Seager Thomas 2001, 22, 38; Field & Needham 1986, 137). Roughened bases, which are not widely recognized, probably result from working leather-hard clay in the same way.

3.5 Pottery manufacture

Sherds belonging to a ?shouldered jar with a prominent rim or neck from pit 6 (no 3) also occurred in the upper fills of pits 10 and 12. One of these has a sharp shoulder angle (no 52), the other no shoulder angle at all (no 26). This distortion may imply that the vessel was a waster/ cripple and therefore that pottery making occurred on site.

4. FEATURE DATING

Feature dating at Hawkinge is summed-up in [Table 1](#). Owing to the mixed nature of the assemblage, and the presence within it of long-lived types and fabrics, exact dating is problematic. Fifty nine features have early or middle first millennium BC *termini post quem*. Of these, however, less than half can be dated with any precision. The remaining features are either LIA (I. Thompson, this volume) or, owing to the absence of diagnostic pottery types or fabrics, cannot be placed within a specific first millennium BC group.

The ring ditch

The *terminus post quem* of c. 700 cal BC (LBA/EIA) for the ring-ditch is based upon the presence within it of an abraded 'decorated' assemblage and a few unabraded 'rusticated' sherds. These two groups could have come from separate fills, one of which was not recognized during the excavation, or a single fill incorporating material belonging to more than one period. The latter possibility, which is supported by the mixing of different groups in other features, would allow a fill date slightly later than the *terminus post quem*. However, since the *terminus post quem* is close to the date of Mill Hill (Champion 1980), the only other published feature of this type in Kent, it remains the preferred date.

The roundhouse

Roundhouse pit 156 and posthole 116/130 have *termini post quem* of c. 500 cal BC (EIA). Because of the incorporation within them of large, unabraded sherds of this date these features are assumed to

Cut	Fill	Trench	Pottery type and date				LIA	Approximate TPQ (years BC)
			PDR		PDR or Marnian	'Marnian'/ early La Tène EIA c 500-400 BC		
			LBA or LBA/EIA c 950- 500 BC	LBA/EIA c 800-500 BC	800-500 BC			
Miscellaneous pits (HA 93)								
5	74d					172	?yes	500
4	85c				175, 176	177	yes	50
3	R26				R			750
Roundhouse pits (HAF 98)								
152	153			152, 154	155, R			750
154	155		158, 159		R		?yes	750
156	157		165	161	166	164	yes	50
Miscellaneous pits (HAF 98)								
6	7				3	1, ?2		500
	15					1, ?2		500
10	11		4, 6, 14, 15, 20, 25, 28	?7, 8, 9, 21, 16	10, 19	11, 18, ?23, 26, 29		500
	40		35	30	31	32		500
12	13		50, 52	37	39, 41, 53, 51	?38, 42, 47		500
	14		57, 60			56, 58, 61		500
24	25			64				700
30	31			66	R			750
32	33		67	71	R			750
34	35				R	72	yes	50
36	37		?77		76, 78		yes	50
38	39		80, 81, 83, 34					950
58	59		86					950
64	65		87					950
66	67				R		yes	50
72	73		104	103	95	90, 91, 100, ?102	yes	50
78	79		111, 112				?yes	950
92	93				R	fabric G		500
140	141		151					950
The ring ditch (HA 98)								
102	103		121, 122, 123	120			yes	50
104	105		124, 129, 133, 138, 140	125, 126, 131, 134	144, R		?yes	750
Ditch (HA 93)								
2	3	73d				171		500
Ditch (HRL 99)								
49					R			750
Roundhouse post-holes (HAF 98)								
116	117				148	?150		500
130	131				148, R	fabric G		500
172	173				R			750
180	181				R			750
Miscellaneous post-holes (HAF 98)								
68	69				R			750
96	97				119	?118		?500
110	111			146				800
128	129			147				800
Layer (HA 93)								
6		93b	174	173				800

Table 1. Pottery (vessel nos) and feature dating within the early and middle first millennium BC (R = uncatalogued 'rusticated' sherds)

have been filled at this time. Roundhouse post-holes 172 and 180 and pit 154 have *termini post quem* of c. 750 cal BC (LBA/EIA). This dating rests upon the identification of individual 'rusticated' sherds. These could be as early as the LBA/EIA transition but collectively they are characteristic of an EIA assemblage. Possibly, therefore, they are

contemporary with the foregoing features. Roundhouse pit 152 also has a *terminus post quem* of c. 750 cal BC but since this date is based upon the identification in it of a long-lived vessel type (no 155) a later date is possible. Roundhouse post-holes 113, 115, 119 and 171 have early first millennium BC *termini post quem*. Ultimately the dating of the roundhouse rests upon the interpretation of posthole 116/130, for, if the 'Marnian' material from it comes from a re-cut, the possibility that the 'structure' is LBA/EIA remains open. The bulk of the material from the postholes could have been intruded when the roundhouse was constructed or during its occupation, whereas, given their large size, it seems more likely that the sherds from 116/130 relate to its abandonment or closing down.

The auxiliary building

Post-hole 128 has a *terminus post quem* of c. 800 cal BC and three other post-holes belonging to the auxiliary building earlier first millennium BC *termini post quem*. The quantities of pottery involved are small (see [Appendix 2](#)) and, individually, would not date the features which yielded them. Taken together, however, they suggest an early or middle first millennium BC date for the structure.

Pits

In addition to roundhouse pit 156, a further eight have *termini post quem* of c. 500 cal BC (EIA). Because of the incorporation within them of large unabraded sherds of EIA type, it is assumed that they were filled during this period, i.e. their fills are contemporary with those of the roundhouse pits. Four of these features, however, yielded probable mixed assemblages. This too may be the result of mixing of undistinguished fills during excavation but the identification in pits 6, 10 and 12 of distinct primary fills (excluding linings) which yielded mixed assemblages suggests otherwise. Pits 6, 10 and 12 include fragments from the same vessels and may have been filled at the same time. Four pits have *termini post quem* of c. 900 cal BC (LBA). Collectively they form a sizable 'developed' group which should be of this date. Owing to the similarity between vessels belonging to this group and the next (LBA/EIA), however, it is impossible to rule out a slightly later date. Pits 78 and 140 include fragments from the same vessel and may have been filled at the same time. Six other pits have *termini post quem* between c. 700 and c. 800 cal BC (LBA/EIA). All contain sherds of ungrouped early or middle first millennium BC type and they may, therefore, be of slightly later date.

Post-hole 96

Post hole 96 contained large unabraded EIA sherds and it is assumed that it was filled at this time.

?Linear ditches

Two further ditches have *termini post quem* of, respectively, c. 800 cal BC (LBA/EIA) and c. 500 cal BC (EIA). Both lay outside the area of the main excavation. Ditch 49 contained three very weathered sherds of 'decorated' type and is probably slightly later than its *terminus post quem*. This would be consistent with the presence within it of a possible pedestal base (no 182) (not illustrated). Ditch 3 yielded a single very large sherd belonging to an EIA bi-partite shouldered jar and it is likely to have been filled during this period.

5. SITE CLEARANCE IN THE EARLIER IRON AGE

How pottery was treated after discard can be inferred from the mixing of material belonging to different typological groups and the distribution of sherds from individual vessels. No cross-context joins were identified but pits 6, 10 and 12 contained sherds from the same 'rusticated' jar (nos 3, 26 and 51) (Figs 2 & 9), pits 10 and 12 sherds from the same 'decorated' bowl (nos. 30 and 37) (Fig. 5), and pits 78 and 140 sherds from the same PDR shouldered-jar (nos. 112 and 151) (Fig. 13). It is possible that these fills resulted from one-off episodes of rubbish disposal. But this would not explain how pits 10 and 12 came to contain both 'decorated' and 'Marnian' pottery (see above). As an alternative it is suggested that they, and the other fills containing chronologically mixed assemblages, were derived from a long-lived midden. Whether individual features were filled as they went out of use or whether the site was 'closed down' in a single act of clearance is uncertain. The latter has been suggested of one Kent site (Whitfield-Eastray Bypass site 2: Davey & Macpherson-Grant 1996, 68) and two Sussex sites (Yapton and Knapp Farm, Bosham: Hamilton 1987, 56; 1997, 97) and it may be implied by the coeval abandonment or closing down of the roundhouse (see 4, above). Equally, however, the similar configuration of LBA and EIA fills and the absence of conjoins between other mixed assemblages there may argue in favour of a piecemeal process. This would indicate continuity of practice over a long period and a high degree of social order.

6. CONCLUSION

That much of the Hawkinge earlier first millennium BC assemblage, and, indeed, much contemporary Kent pottery, belongs to a widespread regional tradition is demonstrated by the many parallels cited above. A number of traits, however,

distinguish it from other British assemblages. These include the vessel types which are not readily paralleled outside the county, the foreign pottery types, and the frequent use of applied 'rustication.' What are the implications of these for our understanding of contemporary Kent? Some of these traits can be attributed to its proximity to the continent and the obvious suggestion is that the county formed a bridge-head between the two. There is, however, another explanation. As of 2001 around 25 east Kent sites have yielded 'rusticated' pottery, many of which can be dated to the EIA. By contrast very few sites in neighbouring Sussex have yielded contemporary or near contemporary assemblages. It is hardly surprising, therefore, that regional parallels for Kent EIA assemblages are rare. Possibly this is a function of excavation. Given the intensity of archaeological work in both counties, however, it seems likely that the difference reflects a real difference in contemporary settlement/population levels. This appears to be confirmed by the relatively extensive and growing range of British PDR parallels for the Hawkinge assemblage. Uniquely Kent settlement was not interrupted at the beginning of the Iron Age. At Hawkinge we see this in the uninterrupted occupation of a single site for several hundred years.

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APPENDIX 1. THE BEAKER ASSEMBLAGE FROM HAWKINGE AERODROME

1. QUANTIFICATION AND DISTRIBUTION

The Beaker pottery from Hawkinge Aerodrome comprises c. 150 sherds weighing less than half a kilogram. At least five different vessels are represented. 126 sherds belong to one of two vessels found in pit 48, between the area of the main excavation and the area of the watching brief. This pit also contained a deposit of burnt bone. Two further groups come from widely separated locations to the north of this. One, from the area of the watching brief, was unstratified. It comprises sherds from one or more vessels. The other, from the extreme north east of the evaluation, was associated with a small ditch (ditch 8). It yielded sherds from two vessels (Table A.1). Both of the stratified pairs comprise a medium-size and a much smaller vessel. None of these groups was directly associated with later material, and all are likely to indicate contemporary Beaker activity in the areas in which they were found.

Context	Trench	Qty	Weight	Group (Clarke 1970)
HA 93				
Layer 2	122a	6	18	
Layer 5	137a	4	15	
Layer 7	137a	3	unknown	
Ditch 8	137a	10	49	?EA, FN
HWB 98				
Layer 18		1	2	
HRL 99				
Fill 48		126	355	BW, EA

Table A.1. The quantification of Beaker pottery from Hawkinge Aerodrome

2. AFFINITIES AND DATE

2.1 Fabric

All of the surviving Beaker sherds are tempered with rare (<1%) medium sand-sized (c. 1mm) burnt flint and un-quantifiable medium sand-sized grog. They also contain occasional sub-rounded, large sand-sized (2mm) to small granule-sized quartz (4mm), assumed to have been naturally occurring in the potting clay. Their outer surfaces are mostly red (oxidized), and their cores and inner surfaces red to brown. Sherd thickness ranges from 5 to 8mm. This compares closely to other Beaker fabrics from the region (cf. Smith 1987, 251; Gibson 1992, 283; Boast & Gibson 2000, 370).

2.2 Typology

Four out of the five vessels represented can be accommodated within the existing Beaker typologies of Clark (1970) and Case (1977; 1993). All were probably globular or barrel-shaped with short, everted rims, and fall into the lower size range for British Beakers. Collectively they fall into Case's 'Group E', a regional grouping primarily associated with East Anglia and south east England (Case 1993, 263).

Barbed-wire Beaker

From pit 48 comes a vessel with a short, everted rim and a barrel-shaped body decorated with distinct horizontal zones of 'barbed wire' impressions (short cord impressions at right-angles to the line created by them, thought to be created by winding a cord around itself or some other former). The zones comprise horizontal lines and half chevrons (no 1) (Fig. 18). The form of the vessel and mode of its decoration, if not its exact configuration, is closely paralleled in an assemblage from barrow 2 at Martlesham in Suffolk (Case 1993, fig. 20.2; Martin 1976). Similar Kent vessels come from Folkestone, Canterbury and Tovil (Clarke 1970, figs 336, 338 & 350).

East Anglian Beakers

Pit 48 also yielded a vessel with a short, everted rim and a barrel-shaped body decorated with horizontal, tooled lines (no 2). It too has a close parallel in the assemblage from barrow 2 at Martlesham in Suffolk (Case 1993, fig. 20.3; Martin 1976). Closer to home, this type of tooling occurs on a vessel from Deal (Clarke 1970, fig. 391). A sherd from ditch 8 with a round body decorated with horizontal, comb-impressed lines (no 3) may also belong to an East Anglian Beaker. Similarly decorated Kent vessels come from Preston, Erith and Bromley (all East Anglian Beakers) (Clarke 1970, figs 389, 394 and 406), and Minster (Boast & Gibson 2000, fig. 6.2.6).

Finger-nail Beaker

The second vessel from ditch 8 has a short, everted rim and a barrel-shaped body decorated with horizontal lines of finger-nail impressions (no 4). Such 'rusticated' vessels are thought to be primarily a domestic type (Gibson 1986, 33). There is no difference in quality of execution, however, between this vessel and the foregoing Beakers. No close parallels are known from Kent but, as with the foregoing types, they occur widely in East Anglia

2.3 Dating

Until recently it was believed that British Beakers could be divided into three chronologically sequential groups, each of which was defined by the appearance of

new vessel types, and which were conformable both to stratification and association (Case 1977, 71). Although it was acknowledged that many types were long-lived, all of the foregoing, with the possible exception of the comb-impressed sherd from the ditch, would have fallen into the middle group. This was dated to the first half of the third millennium BC or the Late Neolithic. However, new radiocarbon dates on British Beakers throw doubt upon the validity of this sequence by placing Beakers of all types, including the regional group to which the present assemblage belongs, into a single phase between c. 2600 and 1800 cal BC (Kinnes et al. 1991; Case 1993). A Kent date from Cottington Hill, Ramsgate, associated with an East Anglian Beaker decorated with horizontally ‘dragged’ lines is slightly later (Gibson 1992, fig. 4; Case 1993, 264).

3. DISCUSSION

The Beakers from Hawkinge form two pairs of a medium-sized and a much smaller vessel. That from pit 48 is likely to be a grave deposit. The other is not. The pairing of vessels in both may be a coincidence, but, as in many grave groups, it suggests that they were deliberately selected and deposited together. This apparent ‘ritual’ would explain the wide separation of all three Beaker deposits. The similarity between the two paired deposits, however, challenges assumptions about Beaker type based on the arbitrary separation of grave and non-grave groups (cf Gibson 1986, 33) and demonstrates how little we really know of Beaker use. Although comprising a few vessels only, all of which are of familiar type, the Hawkinge assemblage has considerable implications for our understanding of period.

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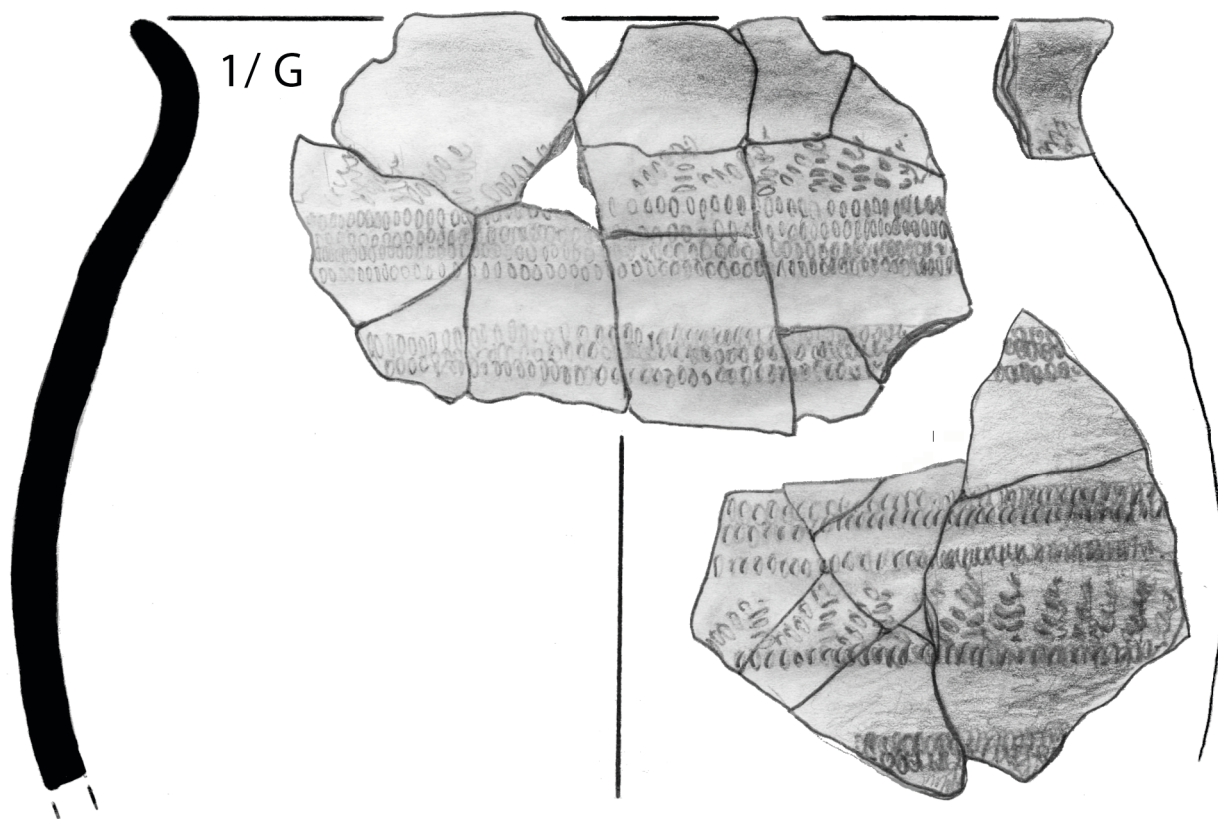


Figure 18. Barbed-wire Beaker from Pit 48
Scale 100%

	HA 93	HWB 98	HAF 98
Pits	92d: 4 and R26: 3	10 and 23	109 and 161
Post-holes	84d: 3		113, 115, 119, 113, 137, 145 and 171
Ditches	73d: 2, 85d: 2, 92b: 5, 92d: 3 and R20: 4		
Gully			183
Layer	93b: 6		
Other	98c: 4 and 139c: 5		

Table 3. Other earlier first millennium BC features

Cut	Fill	Fine wares		G	Q2	Fine to intermediate wares				Coarse wares			Intrusive LIA	Total																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
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Appendix 2: earlier first millennium BC fabrics from Hawkinge Aerodrome: pits

Appendix 4: Catalogue of late second and earlier first millennium BC pottery from Hawkinge Aerodrome

Pit 6, fills 7 and 15

1. Sharp shoulder angle, slightly convex upper shoulder, and flat to rounded, externally expanded rim of large bi-partite shouldered jar. *Fabric G*. (?) Burnished above shoulder angle and 'rusticated' (?) with applied slurry) below. Grey to buff (unoxidized to oxidized) core, and orangy buff (oxidized) surfaces.
2. Rounded lower shoulder, sharp shoulder angle, and short, slightly concave upper shoulder/neck with flat to rounded, externally expanded rim of bi-partite shouldered jar. *Fabric FG*. Roughly burnished above shoulder angle, (?) 'rusticated' (by roughening) below. Dark grey to brown (unoxidized) core, burnt red brown to orange (oxidized) exterior surfaces, and dark grey to orange (unoxidized to oxidized) interior surfaces.
3. Slightly convex upper shoulder and short, flared neck with flat to rounded rim of large (?) round shouldered-jar. *Fabric F2*. Burnished exterior. (?) Burnt, dark grey (unoxidized) core and interior surfaces, dark brown to orange (oxidized) exterior surfaces, and orange exterior margin. Probably part of vessel 26/(?)51

Pit 10, fill 11

4. Slightly rounded shoulder angle and slightly concave upper shoulder/neck of probable bi-partite bowl. *Fabric F1*. Burnished surfaces. Dark brown (unoxidized) core, and dark brown to black (unoxidized) surfaces.
5. Externally beaded rim underlined by two horizontal, tooled lines. *Fabric F1*. Burnished surfaces. Very dark grey (unoxidized) surfaces and core.
6. Upper shoulder, upright neck with flat to rounded externally expanded rim of small shouldered-jar or bowl. *Fabric F1*. Burnished surfaces. Grey (unoxidized) core, buff to dark grey (unoxidized to oxidized) exterior surfaces, and buff (oxidized) interior surfaces.
7. Rounded to sharp shoulder angle, and flat, squared, out-turned rim of bi-partite bowl. *Fabric F1*. Burnished surfaces. Dark grey (unoxidized) core, red-buff (oxidized) surfaces.
8. Rounded shoulder angle of probable bipartite bowl with horizontal, tooled lines on and (?) below the shoulder angle. *Fabric F1*. Burnished surfaces. Grey (unoxidized) core, dark grey (unoxidized) exterior surface, and grey brown (unoxidized to oxidized) interior surface. Probably part of vessel 9.
9. Convex (?) upper shoulder/neck of (?) bi-partite bowl with tooled cross or lattice above the shoulder angle. *Fabric F1*. Burnished surfaces. Grey (unoxidized) core, dark grey (unoxidized) exterior surface, and grey brown (unoxidized to oxidized) interior surface. Probably part of vessel 8.
10. Straight upper shoulder of probable bi-partite bowl. *Fabric Q1*. Burnished surfaces with possible hæmatite coating on outside. Grey (unoxidized) core, red (oxidized) exterior surface, and very dark grey interior surface.
11. Upper shoulder/upright neck with externally beaded rim. *Fabric FG*. Burnished surfaces. Grey to buff (unoxidized to oxidized) core, dark grey (unoxidized) surfaces.
12. Body sherd with double row of finger-tip impressions. *Fabric FG*. Dark grey (unoxidized) core and interior surface, and dark brown to orange (unoxidized to oxidized) exterior surface.
13. Flat base with slightly convex, slightly flared sides. *Fabric FG*. Dark grey (unoxidized) core and surfaces.
14. Flat, externally expanded rim. *Fabric FQ1*. Dark grey (unoxidized) core and surfaces. Probably part of vessel 15.
15. Body sherd with finger-tip impressions. *Fabric FQ1*. Dark grey (unoxidized) core and surfaces. Probably part of vessel 14.
16. Sharp, finger-tip impressed shoulder angle. *Fabric Q3*. (?) 'Rusticated' (with applied slurry) lower body. Grey

- (unoxidized) core and interior surface, and buff to grey (oxidized to unoxidized) exterior surface.
17. Flat, externally expanded rim of very large (?)jar. *Fabric F2*. (?)burnished surfaces. Dark grey (unoxidized) core and surfaces.
 18. Tool-impressed lower body, sharp shoulder angle, slightly concave upper shoulder/neck and rounded, externally expanded rim of shouldered-jar. *Fabric F2*. Burnished upper shoulder/neck and rim. Grey to dark grey (unoxidized) core, and dark grey (unoxidized) surfaces.
 19. Flared upper body and externally rounded, internally expanded rim of large, conical jar. *Fabric F2*. 'Rusticated' (with applied slurry) c. 40mm below rim. Dark grey to buff (unoxidized to oxidized) core, dark grey to red brown (unoxidized to oxidized) exterior surface, and dark grey (unoxidized) interior surface.
 20. Upper shoulder, and upright neck with flat, squared rim of probable shouldered-jar. *Fabric F2*. Dark grey (unoxidized) core, dark grey to buff (unoxidized to oxidized) exterior surface, and grey (unoxidized) interior surface.
 21. Tool-impressed shoulder angle, slightly concave upper shoulder/neck with flat to rounded, externally (?)finger-tip impressed rim of probable shouldered-jar. *Fabric F2*. (?)Burnished surfaces. Dark grey (unoxidized) core, and dark grey to grey brown (unoxidized to oxidized) surfaces.
 22. Upper shoulder and flat, externally expanded, slightly out-turned rim/upright neck. *Fabric F2*. Burnished exterior surfaces. Very dark grey (unoxidized) core, and very dark grey to orange (unoxidized to oxidized) surfaces.
 23. Upper shoulder and flat to rounded rim of bi-partite shouldered-jar. *Fabric F2*. Roughly finger-finished. Dark grey brown (unoxidized) core and surfaces.
 24. Slightly flared neck with flat, squared rim of probable shouldered-jar. *Fabric F2*. Dark grey (unoxidized) core and interior surface, and dark grey to dark brown (unoxidized to oxidized) exterior surface.
 25. Slightly flared neck with cabled, squared rim of probable shouldered-jar. *Fabric F2*. Dark grey (unoxidized) core and surfaces.
 26. Slightly convex upper shoulder and short, flared neck with flat to rounded rim of large jar. *Fabric F2*. Burnished towards rim, 'rusticated' (with applied slurry) below. (?)Burnt, dark grey (unoxidized) core and interior surfaces, dark brown to orange (oxidized) exterior surfaces, and orange exterior margin. Probably part of vessel 3/(?)51
 27. Finger-tip impressed shoulder angle and slightly concave upper shoulder of shouldered jar. *Fabric F2*. Dark grey to red brown (unoxidized to oxidized) core, red brown (oxidized) exterior surfaces, and red brown to buff (oxidized) interior surfaces.
 28. Flat, heavily gritted base with straight, flared sides. *Fabric F2*. Dark grey (unoxidized) core, and dark grey (unoxidized) to buff (oxidized) surfaces.
 29. Flat base with straight, flared sides. 'Rusticated' (with vertical combing) from c. 15mm above base. *Fabric F2*. Dark grey to buff (unoxidized to oxidized) core and surfaces.
- Pit 10, fill 40
30. Sharp shoulder angle and slightly concave upper shoulder of bi-partite bowl with horizontal tooled lines above the shoulder and below the rim. *Fabric F1*. Burnished surfaces. Dark grey (unoxidized) core and surfaces. Possibly part of vessel 37.
 31. Rounded upper shoulder of beaker with tooled chevrons. Burnished surfaces. *Fabric F1*. Burnt (fire-spalled) orange core and surfaces.
 32. Sharp shoulder angle and upper shoulder with flat to rounded rim of large bi-partite shouldered jar. *Fabric FG*. 'Rusticated' (with applied grog-rich slurry) below shoulder angle. Dark grey (unoxidized) core, and dark grey (unoxidized) to orangy buff (oxidized) surfaces.
 33. Sharp shoulder angle and upper shoulder of bi-partite shouldered jar. *Fabric FG*. Burnished above shoulder angle. Dark grey (unoxidized) core and surfaces.
 34. Flat, squared rim. *Fabric FG*. Dark grey (unoxidized) core and surfaces.
 35. Upper body and rounded, slightly in-turned rim of possible hemispherical bowl.

Fabric F2. Dark grey (unoxidized) core and surfaces.

36. Slightly concave upper shoulder/upright neck with flat to rounded rim. *Fabric F2*. Very dark grey (unoxidized) core and dark grey to very dark brown (unoxidized) surfaces.

Pit 12, fill 13

37. Rounded rim of probable bi-partite bowl underlined by three horizontal, tooled lines. *Fabric F1*. Burnished surfaces. Dark grey (unoxidized) core and surfaces. Probably part of vessel 30.
38. Round shoulder and upright neck with rounded rim of weakly shouldered-jar or bowl. *Fabric FG*. Roughly finger finished. Dark grey (unoxidized) core, very dark grey to red brown (unoxidized to oxidized) exterior surfaces, and red brown (oxidized) interior surfaces.
39. Slightly convex upper shoulder with flat, internally expanded, slightly in-turned rim. *Fabric FG*. (?) Burnished exterior surface. Dark grey to dark brown (unoxidized) core, red brown (oxidized) exterior surface, and red (oxidized) interior surface. Probably part of vessel 44.
40. Flat, externally expanded rim. *Fabric FG*. Dark grey to dark brown (unoxidized) core, dark grey (unoxidized) to red brown (oxidized) exterior surface, and dark grey (unoxidized) interior surface.
41. Upper body with flat to rounded, externally expanded rim (wall angle uncertain). *Fabric FG*. Finger furrowed exterior. Dark grey (unoxidized) core, dark grey (unoxidized) to brown (oxidized) surfaces.
42. Sharp shoulder angle of bi-partite shouldered-jar. *Fabric FG*. Burnished above shoulder angle, 'rusticated' (with applied slurry) below. Dark grey (unoxidized) core, dark red brown (oxidized) exterior surface, red (oxidized) exterior margin, and brown (oxidized) interior surface.
43. Flat base with straight, upright then slightly flared sides. *Fabric FG*. Red to red brown (oxidized) core and surfaces.

44. Flat, roughened base. *Fabric FG*. Red brown (oxidized) core and surfaces. Probably part of vessel 39.

45. Rounded, externally expanded rim of (?) bi-partite jar. *Fabric FQ1*. Dark grey core and surfaces.
46. Slightly convex upper body and flat, externally expanded rim (wall angle uncertain). *Fabric FQ1*. Dark grey (unoxidized) core and surfaces.
47. Sharp shoulder angle, short, slightly concave upper shoulder and rounded rim of bi-partite shouldered-jar. *Fabric F2*. 'Rusticated' (by combing) below shoulder angle. Dark grey (unoxidized) core and interior surfaces, and dark grey (unoxidized) to dark brown (oxidized) exterior surfaces.
48. Upper shoulder with flat to rounded, externally expanded, slightly out-turned rim of possible bi-partite shouldered-jar. *Fabric F2*. Wiped surfaces. Dark grey (unoxidized) core and surfaces.
49. Slightly concave upper shoulder with flat, externally expanded, slightly out-turned rim of possible bi-partite shouldered jar. *Fabric F2*. Dark grey (unoxidized) core, and dark brown to red (oxidized) surfaces.
50. Near upright neck and flat, squared rim of shouldered jar. *Fabric F2*. Dark grey (unoxidized) core and interior surface, and dark red brown (unoxidized) surfaces.
51. Slightly rounded shoulder angle of probable bi-partite shouldered jar. *Fabric F2*. 'Rusticated' (with applied slurry) below shoulder angle. Dark grey to buff (unoxidized to oxidized) core, and dark grey to red (unoxidized to oxidized) surfaces. Possibly part of vessel 3/26.
52. Sharp shoulder angle of shouldered-jar. *Fabric F2*. (?) Burnished surfaces. Dark grey (unoxidized) core, dark grey to red brown (unoxidized to oxidized) exterior surfaces, and dark grey (unoxidized) interior surfaces. Part of vessel 60.
53. Flat base with out-curving sides. *Fabric F2*. 'Rusticated' (with applied slurry) sides. Grey brown (oxidized) core, orange (oxidized) surfaces.
54. Flat base with straight, flaring sides. *Fabric F2*. Red brown (oxidized) core and

exterior surface, and dark grey (unoxidized) interior surface.

55. Flat base with straight, flaring sides. *Fabric F2*. Dark grey (unoxidized) core, dark grey to red brown (unoxidized to oxidized) exterior surfaces, and dark grey (unoxidized) interior surfaces.

Pit 12, fill 14

56. Slightly convex upper shoulder and flat, externally expanded, slightly out-turned rim. *Fabric FG*. Burnished upper shoulder, lower body 'rusticated' (with applied slurry). Grey (unoxidized) core, grey to buff (unoxidized to oxidized) surfaces.
57. Upper body and rounded, in-turned rim of hemispherical bowl or closed-mouthed convex jar. *Fabric F2*. Finger smeared surfaces. Dark grey (unoxidized) core and exterior surface, and dark brown (oxidized) interior surface.
58. Slightly convex upper shoulder and flat, externally expanded rim. *Fabric F2*. Roughly finger smeared surfaces. Grey (unoxidized) core, dark grey to brown (unoxidized to oxidized) exterior surface, and dark grey (unoxidized) interior surface.
59. Near upright, slightly concave neck, and flat, squared rim underlined with horizontal tooled line, and body sherd with three parallel tooled lines. *Fabric F2*. Dark grey (unoxidized) core and surfaces.
60. Slightly rounded shoulder angle, concave upper shoulder/neck and squared rim of very large shouldered-jar. *Fabric F2*. Burnished upper shoulder/neck. Grey (unoxidized) core and dark grey (unoxidized) surfaces. Part of vessel 52.
61. Sharp shoulder angle of very large and thick shouldered-jar. *Fabric 2*. Burnished exterior. Red (oxidized) core and surfaces.

Pit 24, fill 25

62. Flat, internally and externally expanded (hammerhead) rim of shouldered or conical jar. *Fabric FG*. Dark grey (unoxidized) core, and grey brown to buff (oxidized) surfaces.

63. Upper shoulder and flat, externally expanded rim of possible bi-partite shouldered-jar. *Fabric F2*. Dark grey (unoxidized) core and exterior surface, and red brown (oxidized) interior surface.

64. Finger-tip impressed shoulder angle and flat, squared rim. *Fabric F2*. 'Rusticated' (with applied slurry) below shoulder angle. Dark grey (unoxidized) core and interior surfaces, and grey brown to buff (unoxidized to oxidized) interior surfaces.

Pit 28, fill 29

65. Flat base with out-curving sides. *Fabric F2*. Finger-smeared. Dark grey to red brown (unoxidized to oxidized) core and surfaces.

Pit 30, fill 31

66. Body sherds with horizontal tooled lines and tooled lattice. *Fabric F1*. Burnished surfaces. Dark grey to orange (unoxidized to oxidized) core and surfaces.

Pit 32, fill 33

67. Upper body and rounded rim of convex or straight-sided jar. *Fabric F2*. Dark grey (unoxidized) core and surfaces.
68. Flat, externally expanded rim. *Fabric F2*. Light grey brown (unoxidized to oxidized) core and exterior surface, and dark grey brown (unoxidized) interior surface.
69. Slightly concave neck and flat to rounded slightly out-turned rim of (?)shouldered-jar. *Fabric F2*. Dark grey (unoxidized) core and interior surface, and grey to buff (oxidized) exterior surface.
70. Flared neck and flat, squared rim or upper body and flat, internally bevelled rim. *Fabric F2*. Dark grey (unoxidized) core and exterior surface, and brown (oxidized) interior surface.
71. Notched shoulder of possible bi-partite bowl. *Fabric F2*. Dark grey (unoxidized) core and interior surface, and red brown (oxidized) exterior surface.

Pit 34, fill 35

72. Slightly rounded shoulder angle of probable lid/bowl. *Fabric F1*. Burnished surfaces. Dark grey (unoxidized) core and interior surface, and red brown (oxidized) exterior surfaces.
73. Rounded upper shoulder/body and flat, externally expanded rim. *Fabric FG*. Dark grey (unoxidized) core, and dark brown to buff (oxidized) surfaces.
74. Flat, internally and externally expanded (hammerhead) rim. *Fabric F2*. Grey (unoxidized) core, and dark grey (unoxidized) surfaces.
75. Roughened base. *Fabric F2*. Grey (unoxidized) core, and dark grey to dark brown (unoxidized to oxidized) surfaces.

Pit 36, fill 37

76. Upper shoulder, upright neck and flat, externally expanded rim of possible shouldered-jar. *Fabric FG*. (?) 'Rusticated' (with applied slurry) below rim. Dark grey (unoxidized) core and surfaces.
77. Rounded shoulder, upright neck, and flat, slightly expanded rim of shouldered jar. *Fabric F2*. Burnished exterior. Dark grey (unoxidized) core and surfaces.
78. Flared, slightly convex upper body, flat, internally and externally expanded (hammerhead) rim of conical jar. *Fabric F2*. Dark grey to dark brown (unoxidized) core and surfaces.
79. Finger-tipped body sherd/(?) shoulder. *Fabric 2*. Orange to buff (oxidized) exterior surface and margin, and dark grey (unoxidized) interior surface and margin.

Pit 38, fill 39

80. Convex lower body, sharp to slightly rounded shoulder angle, slightly concave upper shoulder, and flat, squared rim of large bi-partite bowl. *Fabric 1*. Burnished surfaces. Dark grey to dark brown (unoxidized) core, and dark grey to dark brown (unoxidized) surfaces.
81. Convex upper body and squared to rounded rim of possible hemispherical bowl. *Fabric 1*. Burnt (very friable) grey brown (unoxidized) core, orange to buff

(oxidized) exterior surface, and very dark grey (unoxidized) interior surface.

82. Slightly convex upper body and rounded, in-turned rim of hemispherical bowl. *Fabric FG*. Dark grey (unoxidized) core, and dark brown to red brown (unoxidized to oxidized) surfaces.
83. Concave upper shoulder/neck and rounded, out-turned rim of shouldered-jar or bowl. *Fabric F2*. Dark grey (unoxidized) core, and dark grey to dark brown (unoxidized) surfaces.
84. Flat, expanded, finger-tip impressed rim. *Fabric F2*. Dark grey (unoxidized) core and surfaces.
85. Flat, finger-pinched base with flaring sides. *Fabric F2*. Dark grey to dark brown (unoxidized) core and surfaces.

Pit 58, fill 59

86. Heavily-gritted base. *Fabric F2*. Grey (unoxidized) core and interior surface, and buff (oxidized) exterior surface.

Pit 64, fill 65

87. Flared neck/cabled, slightly out-turned rim. *Fabric F2*. Grey (unoxidized) core and interior surface, and dark grey to brown (unoxidized to oxidized) exterior surface.

Post-hole 68, fill 69

88. Flat base with slightly out-curving sides. *Fabric F2*. Dark grey (unoxidized) core, and brown (oxidized) exterior surface.

Post-hole 70, fill 71

89. Flat, externally expanded rim. *Fabric F2*. Dark grey (unoxidized) core and interior surface, and dark red brown (unoxidized to oxidized) exterior surface.

Pit 72, fill 72

90. Rounded base/lower body, sharp shoulder angle, very slightly convex upper shoulder and rounded, slightly out-turned rim of bowl/lid. *Fabric FG*. Burnished surfaces. Rounded base worn. Grey to dark grey (unoxidized) core, dark grey (unoxidized)

- interior surfaces, and dark grey to brown (unoxidized to oxidized) exterior surfaces.
91. As vessel 90 but thicker and wholly unoxidized. Probably the same vessel.
 92. Convex upper body and flat, squared, slightly in-turned rim of probable convex jar. *Fabric FG*. Burnished surfaces. Dark grey (unoxidized) core and exterior surfaces, and brown (unoxidized to oxidized) rim area.
 93. Convex upper body and rounded, in-turned rim of closed-mouthed convex jar. *Fabric FG*. Dark grey (unoxidized) core and interior surface, and brown (oxidized) exterior surface.
 94. Slightly convex upper body, finger-tip impressed/pinched cordon and flat, internally impressed rim of bucket-urn. *Fabric FG*. Finger-smeared. Dark grey to brown (unoxidized) core, dark grey (unoxidized) interior surface, and dark grey to orange (unoxidized to oxidized) exterior surface. Possibly part of vessel 97.
 95. (?) 'Rusticated' (with finger-tip impressions) body sherd. *Fabric FG*. Dark grey (unoxidized) core surfaces.
 96. Body sherd with roughly tooled cross. *Fabric FG*. Finger-smeared. Dark grey (unoxidized) core, and dark grey to brown (unoxidized to oxidized) exterior surface. Part of vessel 98.
 97. Flat base with straight, flaring sides. *Fabric FG*. Dark grey to brown (unoxidized) core, dark grey (unoxidized) interior surface, and dark grey to orange (unoxidized to oxidized) exterior surface. Possibly part of vessel 94.
 98. Flat base with slightly concave, flaring sides. *Fabric FG*. Dark grey (unoxidized) core, dark grey to brown (unoxidized to oxidized) interior surfaces, and dark grey to orange (unoxidized to oxidized) exterior surfaces. Part of vessel 96.
 99. Flat, squared rim. *Fabric FQ1*. Dark grey (unoxidized) core, brown (oxidized) surfaces. Possibly part of vessel 107.
 100. Flat to (?) rounded base/lower body, sharp shoulder angle, very slightly convex upper shoulder, short flared neck/rounded, out-turned rim of bowl/lid. *Fabric F2*. Burnished surfaces. Dark grey (unoxidized) core and interior surfaces, and dark grey to brown (unoxidized to oxidized) exterior surfaces.
 101. Rounded shoulder, short, upright neck and finger-tip impressed, externally expanded rim of shouldered-jar. *Fabric F2*. Finger smeared. Dark grey (unoxidized) core, dark grey to red brown (unoxidized to oxidized) surfaces.
 102. Convex lower body, sharp to rounded shoulder angle, concave upper shoulder/upright neck and rounded to flat, slightly externally expanded rim of shouldered jar. *Fabric F2*. Dark grey (unoxidized) core, dark grey to dark brown (unoxidized) exterior surface, and dark grey to orange (unoxidized to oxidized) interior surfaces.
 103. Rounded, finger-tip impressed shoulder angle, slightly concave upper shoulder/neck and rounded, out-turned rim of probable round shouldered jar. *Fabric F2*. Rusticated (with applied slurry) below shoulder angle. Dark grey (unoxidized) core, dark grey to buff (unoxidized to oxidized) surfaces.
 104. Upper shoulder, slightly flared neck and flat, squared rim of shouldered jar. *Fabric F2*. Finger smeared. Dark grey (unoxidized) core, dark grey to dark brown (unoxidized) exterior surface, and dark grey to buff (unoxidized to oxidized) interior surfaces.
 105. (?) Upright neck and rounded rim of possible shouldered-jar. *Fabric F2*. Dark grey (unoxidized) core, burnt orange (oxidized) surfaces.
 106. Convex upper body and flat, internally expanded rim of probable closed-mouthed convex jar. *Fabric F2*. Dark grey (unoxidized) core, and red brown (oxidized) surfaces.
 107. Upright upper body and flat, squared rim of straight sided jar/bucket urn. *Fabric F2*. Dark grey (unoxidized) core, and dark grey to dark red brown (unoxidized to oxidized) surfaces. Possibly part of vessel 99.
 108. Upright neck and flat, internally expanded rim of possible shouldered-jar. *Fabric F2*. Burnished exterior. Dark grey (unoxidized) core, and dark grey to dark red brown (unoxidized to oxidized) surfaces.

109. Body sherd with double, horizontal row of finger-tip impressions. *Fabric F2*. Dark grey (unoxidized) core and interior surface, and brown to orange (unoxidized to oxidized) exterior surface.
110. Flat base. *Fabric F2*. Dark grey (unoxidized) core and interior surface, and dark grey to buff (unoxidized to oxidized) exterior surface.

Pit 78, fill 79

111. Upper shoulder/neck with cabled rim of probable shouldered-jar. *Fabric F2*. Dark grey (unoxidized) core, grey brown to brown (unoxidized to oxidized) exterior surface, and brown (oxidized) interior surface.
112. Flat base with straight, flared sides. *Fabric FQ1*. Finger smeared. Dark grey to dark red brown (unoxidized) core, dark grey to red (unoxidized to oxidized) exterior surface, and dark grey (unoxidized) interior surface. Part of vessel 151.

Pit 92, fill 93

113. Upper shoulder, flat, slightly out-turned rim of possible shouldered-jar. *Fabric FG*. Dark grey (unoxidized) core and exterior surface, grey brown to brown (unoxidized to oxidized) interior surface.
114. Convex upper body and flat, squared, slightly in-turned rim of probable closed-mouthed convex jar. *Fabric FG*. Brown (oxidized) core surfaces.
115. Flat base with straight, flared sides. *Fabric FG*. Brown (oxidized) core, red brown to orange (oxidized) exterior surface, and dark grey (unoxidized) interior surface.
116. Flat base with slightly out-curved sides. *Fabric FG*. Grey (unoxidized) core, brown (oxidized) exterior surface, and dark grey (unoxidized) interior surface.
117. Flat, slightly expanded base with straight, flared sides. *Fabric F2*. Dark grey (unoxidized) core, orange (oxidized) exterior surface, and dark grey to red brown (unoxidized to oxidized) interior surface.

Post-hole 96, fill 97

118. Rounded shoulder and flat, externally expanded rim of shouldered jar. *Fabric F2*. Finger smeared with vertical brush/wipe marks below rim. Dark grey (unoxidized) core, and dark grey to red brown (unoxidized to oxidized) surfaces.
119. Flat, finger-pinched base, flared body and flat, externally expanded rim of small, near complete cup/(?)lamp. *Fabric F2*. Dark grey (unoxidized) core, and dark grey to orange (unoxidized to oxidized) exterior surfaces, and brown to buff (oxidized) interior surfaces.

Ditch 102, fill 103

120. Upper shoulder/neck and rounded, out-turned (beaded) rim of probable bi-partite bowl. *Fabric F1*. Burnished. Dark grey to dark red brown (unoxidized to oxidized) core and surfaces.
121. Slightly concave upper shoulder/neck and rounded rim of probable bi-partite bowl. *Fabric F1*. Burnished. Dark grey (unoxidized) core, and dark brown (unoxidized to oxidized) surfaces.
122. Finger-tip impressed, slightly expanded rim. *Fabric FQ1*. Dark grey (unoxidized) core, and dark red brown (oxidized) surfaces.
123. (?)Perforated plate. *Fabric FQ1*. Grey (unoxidized) core, and dark red brown (oxidized) surfaces.

Ring ditch 104, fill 105

124. Sharp shoulder angle, concave upper shoulder/neck and rounded, slightly externally expanded rim of probable bi-partite bowl. *Fabric F1*. Burnished. Grey (unoxidized) core, dark grey to buff (unoxidized to oxidized) exterior surface, and dark grey (unoxidized) interior surface.
125. Slightly convex upper shoulder of bi-partite bowl with flat topped, externally beaded rim underlined by a horizontal, tooled line. *Fabric F1*. Burnished. Grey (unoxidized) core, dark grey (unoxidized) surfaces.

126. Rounded lower body, sharp shoulder angle, shoulder notch, and concave upper shoulder/neck of bi-partite bowl. *Fabric F1*. Burnished. Red brown (oxidized) core, dark grey to red brown (unoxidized to oxidized) surfaces.
127. Flat base with out-curved sides and flat, externally expanded rim. *Fabric Q1*. Dark grey (unoxidized) core, burnt, orange (oxidized) surfaces.
128. Upper shoulder, slightly flared neck, and cabled, slightly externally expanded rim of probable shouldered jar. *Fabric FG*. Yellow brown (oxidized) core and interior surfaces, and dark grey to yellow buff (unoxidized to oxidized) exterior surface.
129. Body sherd with plain, applied cordon. *Fabric FG*. Dark grey brown (unoxidized) core and surfaces.
130. Finger-tip impressed body sherd. *Fabric FQ1*. Dark grey (unoxidized) core, buff to orange (oxidized) exterior surface, and red brown (oxidized) interior surface.
131. Convex upper shoulder and rounded, finger-tip impressed, in-turned rim of closed-mouthed convex jar. *Fabric FQ1*. Grey (unoxidized) core, grey to brown (unoxidized to oxidized) surfaces.
132. Convex lower body, sharp shoulder angle and slightly concave upper shoulder of shouldered-jar. *Fabric FQ1*. Dark grey (unoxidized) core, dark grey to buff (unoxidized to oxidized) exterior surface, and dark grey brown (unoxidized) interior surface.
133. Convex upper shoulder and flat, internally bevelled, in-turned rim of hemispherical bowl or closed-mouthed convex jar. *Fabric F2*. Brown red (oxidized) core and interior surface, and dark grey to dark red brown (unoxidized) exterior surface.
134. Externally cabled rim. *Fabric F2*. Dark grey (unoxidized) core, dark red to orange (oxidized) exterior surface, and dark red brown (oxidized) interior surface.
135. Upper shoulder and flat, externally expanded rim. *Fabric F2*. Dark grey (unoxidized) core, grey to dark red brown (unoxidized to oxidized) exterior surface, and dark grey to brown (unoxidized to oxidized) interior surface.
136. Slightly flared neck and flat, squared rim of shouldered-jar. *Fabric F2*. Dark grey (unoxidized) core, dark red brown to buff (unoxidized to oxidized) exterior surface, and dark red brown (unoxidized) interior surface.
137. Convex upper shoulder and flat, internally bevelled (squared), in-turned rim of closed-mouthed convex jar. *Fabric F2*. Dark grey (unoxidized) core and surfaces.
138. Upper shoulder, (?)slightly flared neck and rounded rim of possible cup. (?)Burnished. *Fabric F2*. Dark grey (unoxidized) core and surfaces.
139. Finger-tip impressed shoulder angle of shouldered-jar. *Fabric F2*. Dark grey (unoxidized) core, and buff (oxidized) surfaces.
140. Finger-tip impressed shoulder angle and concave neck of shouldered jar. *Fabric F2*. Dark grey (unoxidized) core, dark grey to buff (unoxidized to oxidized) exterior surface, and dark grey brown (unoxidized) interior surface.
141. Flat, finger-pinched base. *Fabric F2*. Orange (oxidized) core and surfaces.
142. Flat base with straight, slightly flared sides. *Fabric F2*. Vertically combed exterior. Red brown (oxidized) core, dark grey to red brown (unoxidized to oxidized) exterior surface, and dark grey (unoxidized) interior surface.
143. Flat base with straight, flared sides. *Fabric F2*. Dark grey (unoxidized) core, dark grey to red (oxidized) exterior surface, and dark grey (unoxidized) interior surface.
144. Flat base with out-curved then straight, flared sides. *Fabric F4*. 'Rusticated' (with applied slurry) body. Dark grey (unoxidized) core, and burnt, orange (oxidized) surfaces.
- Pit 108, fill 109
145. Sharp shoulder angle of shouldered jar. *Fabric F2*. Grey (unoxidized) core, dark grey to brown (unoxidized to oxidized) exterior surface, and dark grey brown (unoxidized) interior surface.

Post-hole 110, fill 111

146. Body sherd with tooled, linear decoration. *Fabric F1*. Grey (unoxidized) core, red brown (oxidized) interior margin, and grey (unoxidized) surfaces.

Post-hole 129, fill 129

147. Convex upper shoulder and finger-tip impressed, squared, in-turned rim of closed-mouthed convex jar. *Fabric FG*. Dark grey (unoxidized) core and surfaces.

Post-hole 116, fill 117

148. Upper shoulder, straight flared neck and rounded rim of tri-partite or round shouldered-bowl. *Fabric FG*. Grey (unoxidized) core, and burnt, orange (oxidized) surfaces.
149. Flat, slightly finger-pinched base with slightly flared sides. *Fabric FG*. Dark grey (unoxidized) core and surfaces.
150. Concave body and flat, internally expanded rim of large, wide-mouthed bowl/dish. *Fabric F2*. Interior roughly incised/tooled. Grey to red brown (unoxidized to oxidized) core, dark grey to buff (unoxidized to oxidized) exterior surface, and grey (unoxidized) interior surface.

Pit 140, fill 141

151. Flat base, straight, flared lower body, slightly flared neck and cabled, squared rim. *Fabric FQ1*. Finger smeared. Dark grey to dark red brown (unoxidized) core, dark grey to red (unoxidized to oxidized) exterior surface, and dark grey (unoxidized) interior surface. Part of vessel 112.

Pit 152, fill 153

152. Upper shoulder and rounded, out-turned, internally bevelled rim of probable bi-partite bowl. *Fabric F1*. Burnished. Dark grey (unoxidized) core and surfaces.
153. Slightly convex upper shoulder and rounded rim of probable bi-partite bowl. *Fabric F1*. Burnished. Dark grey (unoxidized) core and surfaces.

154. Body sherd with incised linear decoration. *Fabric S*. Burnished. Dark grey (unoxidized) core and surfaces.

155. Flared upper body and flat, internally and externally expanded (hammerhead) rim of conical jar. *Fabric F2*. Finger smeared. Dark grey (unoxidized) core and surfaces.

156. Flat, internally bevelled rim. *Fabric F2*. Dark grey (unoxidized) core and surfaces.

157. Upper shoulder and flat, externally expanded rim of possible shouldered-jar. *Fabric F2*. Burnished exterior. Dark grey (unoxidized) core, and brown red (oxidized) surfaces.

Pit 154, fill 55

158. Convex upper body and flat to rounded rim of small cup/bowl. *Fabric Q1*. Burnished. Grey (unoxidized) core, and dark grey brown (unoxidized) surfaces.

159. Sharp shoulder angle. *Fabric Q1*. Burnished. Grey (unoxidized) core, dark grey brown to brown (unoxidized to oxidized) exterior surface, and dark grey brown (unoxidized) interior surface.

160. Cabled rim. *Fabric F2*. Dark grey (unoxidized) core, dark red brown (oxidized) exterior surface, and red (oxidized) interior surface.

Pit 156, fill 157

161. Rounded shoulder angle, slightly concave upper shoulder and rounded rim of bi-partite bowl. *Fabric F1*. Roughly burnished exterior. Dark grey (unoxidized) core, dark red brown (oxidized) exterior surface, and dark brown (unoxidized) interior surface.

162. Concave neck and flat to rounded, out-turned rim of possible shouldered jar. *Fabric Q1*. Grey (unoxidized) core, and dark grey to buff (unoxidized to oxidized) surfaces.

163. Slightly flared upper body and flat to rounded rim of possible conical jar. *Fabric FG*. Dark grey (unoxidized) core and exterior surface, and dark grey to red brown (unoxidized to oxidized) interior surface.

164. Sharp to rounded shoulder angle, convex upper shoulder and short flared neck/flat, out-turned rim. *Fabric F2*. Roughly burnished above shoulder angle, 'rusticated' (with applied slurry) below, finger-smeared interior. Dark grey (unoxidized) core and interior surface, and dark grey to red brown (unoxidized to oxidized) exterior surface.
165. Slightly concave neck and cabled, squared rim. *Fabric F2*. Orange (oxidized) core and surfaces.
166. Slightly flared upper body and rounded rim of probable conical jar. *Fabric F2*. Dark grey (unoxidized) core and surfaces.
167. Upper shoulder, near upright neck and flat, squared rim of shouldered-jar. *Fabric F2*. Brown (oxidized) core and interior surface, and red (oxidized) exterior surface.
168. Flat base with straight, slightly flared sides. *Fabric F2*. Dark grey (unoxidized) core and interior surface, and dark grey to brown (unoxidized to oxidized) exterior surface.

Cremation pit 7, fill 8 (HWB 98)

169. Upper body and flat to rounded rim of possible bucket urn. *Fabric F3*. Dark grey (unoxidized) core, and buff to orange (oxidized) surfaces.

Layer 1 (HA 93, Trench 73d)

170. Upright neck and flat, slightly externally expanded rim of possible shouldered-jar. *Fabric F2*. Grey (unoxidized) core and interior surfaces, and grey brown (oxidized to unoxidized) interior surface.

Ditch 2, fill 3 (HA 93, Trench 73d)

171. Upper shoulder and flat, externally expanded rim of large, probable bi-partite shouldered-jar. *Fabric F2*. Dark grey (unoxidized) core, and grey to orange (oxidized to unoxidized) surfaces.

Pit 5 (HA 93, Trench 74d)

172. Sharp shoulder angle of (?)bi-partite shouldered jar. *Fabric F2*. 'Rusticated' (with applied slurry) below shoulder angle, finger-smeared interior. Orange (oxidized) core and surfaces.

Layer 6 (HA 93, Trench 93b)

173. Body sherd with three parallel, tooled lines. *Fabric F1*. Burnished. Grey (unoxidized) core and surfaces.
174. Slightly flared neck and slightly externally expanded, cabled rim. *Fabric F2*. Dark grey (unoxidized) core and surfaces.

Pit 4 (HA 93, Trench 85c)

175. Round shoulder, flared neck and rounded rim of bowl. *Fabric F1*. Burnished with hæmatite coated exterior. Grey to buff (unoxidized to oxidized) core and interior surface, and red (oxidized) interior surface.
176. Pedestal base. *Fabric F1*. Burnished. No hæmatite coat. Burnt, grey to buff (unoxidized to oxidized) core and surfaces.
177. Convex lower body, sharp shoulder angle, slightly convex upper shoulder, slightly flared neck/out-turned, rounded, internally and externally expanded (hammerhead) rim of shouldered jar. *Fabric F2*. 'Rusticated' (with applied slurry) below shoulder angle, finger-smeared internally. Dark grey to red buff (unoxidized to oxidized) core and surfaces.
178. Rounded shoulder, upright neck and flat, squared rim of (?)shouldered-jar. *Fabric F2*. Dark grey (unoxidized) core and surfaces.

Ditch 49, fill 50

179. Rounded, out-turned rim. *Fabric 1*. Dark grey (unoxidized) core and surfaces.
180. Internally bevelled rim. *Fabric 1*. Dark grey (unoxidized) core and surfaces.
181. Notched shoulder of probable bi-partite bowl. *Fabric 1*. Dark grey (unoxidized) core and surfaces.

182. Possible pedestal base (frag) Fabric surfaces.
1. Dark grey (unoxidized) core and